FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Cape Fear Bank Stock.

ON WEDNESDAY, 11th MARCH, at the Cape Fear Bank, in this town, will be sold to the highest bidder, 40 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.
Terms at sale

New Crop Molasses.

35 Hhds. prime bright retailing Molasses. For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
Feb. 9, 1835. 23 tf.

Coffee and Sugar.

30 bags Green Coffee,
30 bbls. Sugar.
Just received, and for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
Feb. 9, 1835. 23 tf.

Lost or Mislaid,

SOME time since, a POCKET BOOK, containing sundry Papers, among which was a Note for One Hundred and Eighty Dollars, made payable to the Subscriber, and signed by Norman Dickinson; witnessed by James H. Monk. I caution all persons against trading for said Note.
A suitable reward will be paid for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents.
ANDERSON CLEMENTS.
Fayetteville, Feb 10--23 tf

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
For Internal Improvement in N. Carolina.
CLASS No. 4, draws 17th February, 1835, at Washington City, not one and a quarter Blanks to a Prize. CAPITALS, $12,000, $5,000, $4,000, $2,500, $2,000, 20 of $1,000, &c. &c.
Tickets at $4 Halves $2—Quarters $1.
YATES & McINTYRE, Managers.
JAMES SEAWELL, Agent.
☞Purchasers in the country will be furnished with the Drawings.

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

10 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do,
30 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullett,
2 casks fresh beat Rice, for sale by
J. G. & J. H. COOK.
Fayetteville, February 10, 1835. 23 4t.

TO HIRE,

EIGHT OR TEN Negro Men will be hired out for a few weeks, either by the week or month. Apply to
WM. L. MILLER.
February 9, 1834. 23 2w.

NEW BOOKS.

BROOKWOOD, a Novel; Tylney Hall; Young Muscovite; Guy Rivers; Last days of Pompeii; Jacob Faithful; Cruise of the Midge; Gutzlaff's China; Mrs. Jameison's Sketches; Mrs. Jameison's Beauties; Mrs. Sigourney's Poems; Bulwer's France; Sybil's Leaves; Eberle's Practice and Discrepencies; Minor Surgery; Bousseau on Fever; Village Sermons; Border's Works, Life of Christ; Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Smith and Little's Music; Robertson's Historical Works; Russell's Modern Europe; American Almanac; Mason's Farrier; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Lady's Miniature Lexicon; Brown's Catechism, Whately's Rhetoric; Boxes Paints; Ruled Cap and Letter Paper; &c. &c. Just received by
Feb. 9, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Wanted to Purchase,

A smart, sensible Servant GIRL, aged about 12 or 14, suitable for a Nurse, (to remain in the vicinity of Fayetteville,) for which the highest cash price will be paid Inquire at this Office.
February 7th, 1835. 23tf

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 6th inst. a negro man named JOE, together with his wife KISSEY, and infant male Child. They say they belong to Patrick Cromwell, and ran away from him, when near Fayetteville, whilst on their way to Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be delt with as the laws directs.
FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.
Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1835. 23-tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove to the West, hereby requests all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against him will please to bring them forward for payment.
JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.
Cumberland County, Feb. 7, 1835. 23 6t

STOVES,
Ground Black Lead, Sheet IRON, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand, a large assortment of Stoves and Stove Pipe; first quality pulverised Black Lead by the quantity or retail; English and American Sheet Iron assorted, from No. 11 to 2, Round Iron from 3 16 to 3 4 inch. Also, a very general assortment of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron WARE, for sale on the most reasonable terms.
JAMES MARTINE.
January 26, 1835. 21-eow3t.

A neat light BAROUCHE,

WITH leather top, calculated for one or two horses; also, a light BUGGY & HARNESS for one horse, for sale low, to close them, by
JAMES MARTINE.
January 26, 1835. 21-cow3t.

Freighting on Pee Dee River.

THE Subscribers have a new Boat on the River running from this place to and from Georgetown, So. Ca., of such a draft, as to enable her to come up at the lowest stage of the river.
They have now building in Charleston, another Boat of the same description, which will be in the same trade by the first of August next. These Boats will enable us to freight for our up country friends with certainty and dispatch. Our Rates will be *AS LOW* as any boat on the river; and in addition, we agree to forward all Goods that come by them to our care, *Free of Charge.*
Our Warehouses and Cotton Sheds are so situated as to be entirely safe from *Fire* No charge made for storing either Goods or Cotton. We will advance in Cash, two thirds of the value of any kind of Produce left in our charge for shipment to New York or Charleston.
LA COSTE & McKAY.
Cheraw, S. C., February 2, 1835. 22cow6t

Look out for the Swindler.

A YOUNG man, calling himself HENRY F. MILLER, came to our Village about the 24th December last, and having ingratiated himself into favour with some of the Citizens, obtained a credit for clothing &c., and decamped a few days since, leaving his creditors unpaid.
MILLER is a Tailor by trade, about 22 or 23 years of age, of handsome personal appearance, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built, has a swagger in his walk, a smooth, round beardless face, black eye, and auburn hair, much addicted to profane swearing, and fond of singing Comic songs. He had on when he left here, a claret coloured Cloth Coat, with a Velvet collar, Sattinett Pantaloons of the same colour, black Velvet Vest, black Stock, black Hat and boots, all new, and owing for in this place. We have no doubt he has been guilty of similar conduct very frequently, we therefore hope, the public will keep a good lookout for him.
THOMAS WADDILL, jr.
J. & G. D. STURDEVANT.
Wadesborough, N. C. Jan. 30, 1835. 22-3w.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 26, 1835. 21-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC
PILLS,
Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.
They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.
August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Fortune's Home!!
$3,000 FOR $4.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
NORTH CAROLINA STATE
LOTTERY,
2d Class, for 1835,
To be drawn at Wilmington, on Thursday the 26th day of February.
ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.
STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.
CAPITAL, $6,000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$6,000	is	$6,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
12 Prizes of	1000	is	12,000
12 Prizes of	500	is	6,000
13 Prizes of	300	is	3,900
18 Prizes of	200	is	3,600
51 Prizes of	100	is	5,100
102 Prizes of	50	is	5,100
141 Prizes of	30	is	4,230
203 Prizes of	20	is	4,060
334 Prizes of	15	is	5,010
6000 Prizes of	10	is	60,000
6000 Prizes of	6	is	36,000
6000 Prizes of	4	is	24,000
18889 Prizes amounting to			$180,000

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.
A Package of ten Whole Tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw nett 17 00
$23 00
☞Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can, in this way, for $23, get the Managers' certificate for Ten whole Tickets entitling the holder to all that the tickets may draw over $17, that being the amount that the Packages must draw of necessity, say
A Certificate for a Package of Ten Whole Tickets - - - - - - $23 00
" " " " Ten Half do. 11 50
" " " " Ten Quarter do. 5 75
☞All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per centum.☜
All orders from a distance, by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash, or Prize Tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most Prompt attention, if addressed to WM CHAMBERS, and an account of the Drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.
Whole Tickets.....$4
Halves.....2
Quarters.....1
To be had, in a great variety of numbers, at
WM. CHAMBERS' OFFICE,
Sandford & Co's Auction Store,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
January 31. 22td.

LOST,

ON Wednesday last, between Fayetteville and Mr. Duncan Smith's Country place, a small *Work Basket*, containing two very valuable GOLD CHAINS, & a pocket Handkerchief marked Eliza C. Campbell. A liberal reward will be paid for their return, or for any information which may lead to their recovery. Apply at this Office.
February 3, 1835.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

GOV. BRANCH'S SPEECH.

On the Resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum, delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, December, 1834.

MR. SPEAKER:—The Senator from Warren, who has just resumed his seat, has asserted that our's is a government of "*popular feeling,*" and that this General Assembly possesses "*inherent powers,*" under which it may rightfully adopt the resolutions now under consideration.

In the course of a long public life, I have never before heard sentiments like these advanced. Had they been delivered to a promiscuous assemblage of all casts, they would have been, to say the least of them, very objectionable. How much more reprehensible are they, then, when earnestly pressed in a grave deliberation of the representatives of an enlightened people?—Do we hold our liberties on so frail a tenure as "popular feeling?" If so, then have I been laboring under a delusion all my life. I cannot, however, believe that the people of a State, which was the first to throw off a foreign yoke, and among the first to guard the rights which were asserted on the 4th of July, '76, by a written Constitution, will subscribe to such dangerous heresies.

I propose to examine these dogmas—to test them by those fundamental principles to which our Bill of Rights enjoins upon us often to recur; for if ever there was a time when a recurrence to established political maxims was necessary, this is the time. It cannot be disguised that the present is a crisis of awful import; and it behooves us, therefore, to bring to our assistance all the aid which may be derived from the wisdom and patriotism of those who have preceded us.

In December, 1776, when the fervor of a disinterested love of country was at its height, did the pure patriots of the Revolution in this State, when they assembled (at my native village) to form our State Constitution, deem it safe to rely on "popular feeling" for the protection of the liberties they had recently asserted? No, sir. No—they well knew that political freedom, the greatest boon ever bestowed by Heaven on man, could be preserved only by the erection of barriers—*constitutional barriers* against the assaults of tumultuous assemblages, or the more insidious, but not less dangerous, inroads of arch intriguers. The memorable epochs in the history of the mother country were fresh in their recollections, when the despots of the old world were compelled to acknowledge on parchment *the rights of man,* and to swear to the observance of the fundamental principles of civil and religious freedom.

Again: after the achievement of our liberties, and the formal recognition of our independence by all nations, do you find our sagacious forefathers relying on this "popular feeling," which you have heard so much eulogised?—No, sir, you find those very men who had done and suffered so much for the cause of human liberty, assembled in Convention to devise efficient checks against the inroads of power. Deeply conscious of the insufficiency of those guards, which had been hastily thrown around their rights by the articles of Confederation, you find them, in a spirit of mutual concession, after deliberate discussion, adopting and presenting to the "*thirteen plantations*" (as the Senator has thought proper to designate these sovereign States) a Constitution or form of government, in which power is cautiously distributed among the various departments, and guarded in its exercise by the most salutary checks and balances. So distrustful then was North Carolina of conferring power even under a written grant, that she was the last State but one to come into the Union.—Will she now be the first to break down these safeguards of public liberty, and to rest our rights, not on a written Constitution, but on "popular feeling?" With a sleepless vigilance you find those who well knew what our liberties cost, jealous of power, although in the hands of the father of his country; for even Washington cried under a written Constitution, in the recognition of the protective principle, and in assenting to the charter of the old United States Bank in 1791. But such was the confidence justly reposed in Washington, that his very errors (if such they were) were treated with great forbearance.

Not so, however, with the elder Adams. It cannot be denied that, under the administration of Gen. Washington, two parties were formed, alike patriotic, but essentially different in their political tenets. Their differences, under his administration, were not brought fully into public view. But no sooner had the Federal party unfurled their banners under his successor, than the States Right Party, with Jefferson at their head, made a noble and successful stand against Federal usurpation. The people were roused to a just sense of the danger to which their liberties were exposed, and the seal of condemnation was affixed to the odious measures of Federal misrule. On Mr. Adams's overthrow, was established those principles which I then recognised as orthodox, and which I have ever delighted to cherish as fundamental truths in my political creed. I mean, sir, the exposition of our Constitution which is contained in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798–99, and in Madison's report. Under the administration of Jefferson, these principles were exhibited in full relief. The same exposition of the Federal Constitution was faithfully observed under the Republican administration of Mr. Madison; and, as part of the history of this period, I beg leave to call the attention of this House to a proceeding in this very Assembly, (in which I had some share) very pertinent to the subject of the present debate. I refer, sir, to certain resolutions touching the votes of Mr. Stone, our then Senator in Congress, on the measures of Mr. Madison's administration in support of the war, into which we had been driven by the unjust policy of Great Britain. I myself, sir, moved the resolutions 21 years ago, disapproving of the conduct of Mr. Stone. Permit me to present the whole proceedings to the Senate, as they stand upon the Journals of that day. [Here the report and resolutions were read.] From these it appears that Mr. S. was elected to the United States' Senate in 1812, a few months after the declaration of war against Great Britain, with a distinct understanding, on the part of the Legislature and the people, that he was in favor of a vigorous prosecution of it. In the session of Congress which ensued he was found voting against the supplies that were necessary to prosecute the war with effect. His abuse of our confidence was calculated to excite and did excite indignation in every patriotic bosom, and called into action the energies of every man who believed that the war was waged in defence of our just rights. I can never forget the feeling which pervaded this body when the votes of Mr. Stone came to our knowledge. Our country was in arms, with a fierce and powerful enemy at our doors. Our army under the command of Gen. Hull had been surrendered up, if not from perfidy, from gross incapacity, and the few men we had in the field were destitute of food and clothing. Our Treasury empty, and the country without the ability to borrow money. This desperate state of our affairs was in a great degree owing to the refusal of Congress either to raise the necessary funds or establish a basis for national credit. These facts you find embodied in the report which I have just read. We then believed, what I still believe, that they were sufficient to justify us, before an enlightened community, for the resolutions which were then adopted. But, sir, compare our course then, with the proceedings now under consideration. Do you find us doing more than was indispensably necessary to sustain our country? On the other hand, what are you now about to do?—Prostrate and dishonor the State, and disgrace your country, by ordering your Senator to do what no honorable man can do. For what purpose is all this done? To prove to the people that you are *now* good Jackson men, and thereby enable *some* of you to ride into office on the strong current of "popular feeling," which the gentleman from Warren very seasonably invokes. Has he practised as a representative of the people *what* he so earnestly preaches? We shall see by and by. In the retrospect I am presenting to the Senate, we find little to attract our attention from the conclusion of the war to the end of Mr. Madison's administration, save the chartering of the United States' Bank in 1816. This renewed usurpation of Federal power was submitted to from a conviction that something of the kind was imperiously called for, to correct the deranged condition of the currency, resulting from the abuse of the paper system by the State authorities. When I first took my seat in the Senate of the United States in 1823, I met with the gentleman from Warren, then and for some years previous a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. Did this institution find favor with the gentleman at that time? or was he then, as he is now, its implacable opponent? We were then in the habit of interchanging opinions, and I had a full knowledge of, and well remember the course which he and his party then pursued; and, in order that it may be seen who has been false to principle, I must be permitted to make a brief narration of facts.

At that time I was desirous that some statesman should be found, who, as the successor of Mr. Monroe, should carry out in his administration the republican principles I held, and bring the Government back to the good old doctrines of '98 and '99. In casting about for such a one, I found it was necessary to pass in review the pretensions of various rival candidates. Mr. Clay was objectionable, among other reasons, because his wild enthusiasm in the cause of liberty made him, in my opinion, unsafe. His project of connecting our destinies with those of the semi-barbarians of South America made me afraid of him. Mr. Calhoun was a latitudinarian in his construction of the Federal Constitution, as manifested by his reports while exercising a controling influence over Mr. Monroe's administration. Mr. Adams had forsaken his old friends under circumstances well calculated to excite distrust. Mr. Crawford was not merely in favor of the United States' Bank, but, in his administration of the Treasury Department, he had sided the State Banks in a way that I decidedly disapproved of at the time, and by which the government lost upwards of a million of dollars. To whom then should we look? The Tennessee Legislature had but recently presented the name of Gen. Jackson as a candidate. On my first acquaintance with him, early in December, 1823, I was pleased with the man. Before a general acquaintance, I had most enthusiastically admired his military achievements. His political opinions were orthodox so far as I could learn them. In my daily interviews with the gentleman from Warren and his colleagues, who now, forsooth, claim to be the exclusive friends of Gen. Jackson, as his avowed and warm supporter, I was compelled to hear the most unmeasured vituperation of Gen. Jackson. I then stood alone in his support; and, sir, I can never forget the malignant hostility of the Senator from Warren, and those who thought with him, to their present idol. He was then a cruel, vindictive, blood thirsty tyrant, not gifted with a single qualification that fitted him to be the President of the United States. Unable to construe the plainest law in the Statute Book; and, in fine, his election, it was asserted, would prove a "curse to the country." As to the victory of New Orleans, it had been better, they said, that the city should have been in flames, and the beauty and booty of the place offered up to a licentious soldiery, than the Constitution should have been violated by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. One of the gentleman's colleagues—I mean Gen. Saunders, the present Attorney General—in his public addresses to the people of his district, went so far, as I am informed and believe, as to superadd to his other charges against the General that of moral turpitude, manifested in the abduction of his neighbor's wife. He professed to know him well having lived in his immediate neighborhood. Soon after the meeting of Congress in 1823, where do you find *this* present leader of the Jackson party? Going into caucus for the purpose of controling that "popular feeling," he now *ostensibly* so much reverences. Do you find him and his party influenced by principle any more then than now? No, sir. Mr. Crawford received the caucus nomination—the *open and avowed friend of the United States' Bank*—that monster which the gentleman and his party now *pretend* to hate with such holy fervor.

Early in 1824, Pennsylvania espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson, and his most formidable rival in that State, Mr. Calhoun, was dropped; his friends joined our standard. Inspired with renewed hopes by such an acquisition of strength, we entered the lists with these *exclusives*, and, in spite of their Coffin Hand Bills and Benton pamphlets, circulated by thousands at a heavy expense to the party, we overcame them in North Carolina by a majority of more than five thousand votes. Do you find the gentleman from Warren yielding a ready obedience to the will of the people, as thus unequivocally expressed, and acknowledging the *right of instruction?* No, Sir: but on the contrary, he openly refused to obey their will. It is known that General Jackson received a plurality of electoral votes, but not a majority of the whole number. Hence the election devolved on the House of Representatives. There you find the gentleman and his Van Buren party, pertinaciously resisting the right of the people to choose their own Chief Magistrate, and virtually co-operating with Mr. Clay, who was charged with an improper coalition with Mr. Adams. The result was, they defeated the well ascertained wishes of the people by the election of Mr. A. Not having been able to direct them by their caucus nomination, they contemptuously disregarded the direct instructions of the people, through the ballot box. By the election of Mr. Adams, a wound was inflicted on the elective franchise, in the person of Gen. Jackson, which instantly elicited all the patriotic fervor which animated his early friends, and prompted them, with one accord, to exert every nerve to vindicate the violated rights of their country When Mr. Clay (who, like the gentleman from Warren, had disregarded the will of the people, in voting for Mr. Adams) was nominated to the Senate, I felt it my duty to oppose the nomination and to denounce the coalition.

It was not, sir, until the gentleman and his party discovered that they could no where find *safety* save under the banners of our national ship, which again held her glorious course upon the deep, with the broad pendant of the Hero of New Orleans flying at her peak—it was then, and not till then, that this party were willing to enlist under her commander. They were generously taken off the wreck of the Crawford boat; we pitied their distresses; and what is the return they have made us? They have risen upon us, their benefactors, and, seizing on the ship, have turned us adrift as no longer worthy of the service. True, sir, we had but little confidence in the disinterestedness of some of their leaders; but as the mass of all parties are honest, we did not scruple to receive them into full communion. To the original sin of Mr. Adams, in going into office in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the people, he very soon superadded others, which we attacked in their first inception. He asserted the right to act independently of the Senate, in the appointment of Ministers to Panama. As the humble organ of the patriot band with which I had the honor of acting in the Senate of the United States, I forthwith submitted resolutions disapproving, in strong terms, the unlawful claims of power made by Mr. Adams. A most able and elaborate discussion ensued. The rights of the Senate were asserted and maintained in a most triumphant manner. But, sir, we were in a minority then, as we are now. The argument, however, went forth to the American people, and Mr. Adams stood rebuked before them. About this time, some of our recruits, anxious to signalize themselves in their new service, and willing to remove the suspicions which properly attached to them, made an assault upon Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State. General Saunders, of whom I have before made honorable mention, led the attack.—Mr. Clay, he said, had removed some printers, who had been appointed by his predecessors to publish the laws of Congress. This he censured as an insidious attempt to control the freedom of the press. The tocsin of alarm was sounded; the palladium of liberty was proclaimed to be in danger; and the patriots of the land were summoned to rescue.

Retrenchment and reform were the order of that day. The prodigality of Mr. Adams's administration was loudly condemned. A committee of retrenchment was appointed; and an elaborate report, reflecting on the lavish expenditure of Mr. Adams's administration, was spread on the Journals of Congress. Ten or twelve millions of dollars were required by him to meet the annual expenditures of the Government, and this was stigmatised as an extravagant demand on the Treasury. He was further accused of retaining officers to perform nominal duties, at a heavy expense to the nation; and, on this head, specifications were made—among others, the 3d Auditor.

The freedom of our elections was pronounced in imminent peril from the patronage of the General Government's being brought in conflict with them. To this charge great plausibility was given by Mr Adams's having placed Mr Clay in the line of *safe precedents;* and the imprudent manner in which Mr. Clay had excused himself for voting for Mr. Adams, in opposition to the instructions of his Legislature, was seized upon, and produced a powerful effect on the public mind. The bare idea of Mr. Adams's employing the patronage of the Government to control, in any way, the right of the people to choose a successor, was made the basis of a most violent assault, both upon him and Mr. Clay. And here I must pause to render an act of sheer justice to those distinguished statesmen. If ever the patronage of the Government was corruptly employed to carry out the coalition with which they were charged, no instance has ever come to my knowledge. In fine, we pledge ourselves, in every possible manner, to bring back the Government to its pristine purity. All these pledges were, from time to time, assumed by General Jackson, but more especially in his Inaugural Address, on the 4th of March, 1829: to which I beg permission to call the attention of the Senate

"The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours; and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy."

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of *reform;* which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses, that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continued power in, unfaithful or incompetent hands."

Suffice it to say, the people triumphed in the election of General Jackson, in 1828; and no person, Mr. Speaker, participated in this triumph more sincerely than I did, under a firm belief that the principles I had been advocating all my life would form the basis of General Jackson's administration. In addition to which, I entertained towards him a most ardent personal attachment; and in the fullness of my heart, I believed him to be one of the greatest and best of men, and, in a festive hour, said so.—For this idolatry, I have been often taunted, and, perhaps, justly. Did any one, however, doubt my sincerity then? No, sir; my acts spoke louder than my words. Does any person doubt my sincerity now? No, sir. Can the parasites and sycophants, who surround him, say as much? When powerless, they opposed him with the most malignant hate; when he is clothed with power and patronage, and able to reward them, they fawn and flatter, and for their fawning and flattering, expect their pay with as much certainty as the laborer does his hire. At that time, I had a strong hold on the affections and confidence of my fellow citizens of North Carolina. As an evidence of it, I had, during the previous winter, been re-elected to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1829, without opposition.

On the arrival of Gen. Jackson in Washington in February, 1829, I met him with an affection almost filial, and as much alive to the success of his administration as any man living. I was perfectly satisfied that the solicitude of his friends should be directed to the preservation of his well-earned laurels, and that this could be effected only by a strict and faithful adherence to the principles which had borne him into office. I then told him he would have less excuse in disregarding these principles than any President since the days of Gen. Washington: that he was sustained by an overwhelming majority of the American people, and had it in his power always to do right, without regard to expediency.

Without solicitation on my part, he desired me to become a member of his Cabinet, and take charge of the Navy Department. I returned him my warmest acknowledgments for so distinguished an evidence of his confidence; but remarked, that I doubted my ability to discharge the duties of that Department, either to my own satisfaction or that of my country, and that I must ask time to consult with my friends. To this he consented, and I promised to call and give him an answer next evening. The first person I asked counsel of was my friend and colleague, Gov. Iredell, now perhaps within the hearing of my voice, a gentleman whose high claims to confidence are universally acknowledged, and (to borrow a figure of the gentleman from Warren) whose inherent virtues and talents rendered him peculiarly fit to perform so delicate an office. He unhesitatingly said, that, inasmuch as it was the first appointment of that grade ever tendered to a citizen of North Carolina, and as it was an honor intended to be conferred on the State through me, I was not at liberty to decline. The next friend with whom I consulted, was the Senator from Burke, then a member of the House of Representatives of the United States—a friend indeed I may call him—a friend while in favor, but still more a friend when in adversity. His merits and just claims on the State I will speak of elsewhere. His counsels were substantially the same as those of Gov. Iredell. I then sought interviews with many others, and finding there was but one opinion among my friends as to the course proper for me to pursue, I, in due time, signified my acceptance of the trust. This was some ten or fifteen days before the inauguration of Gen. Jackson. In the mean time, the Cabinet arrangements were announced, by authority, in the Telegraph. Among the members was Major Eaton, my personal friend, a gentleman for whom I entertained the kindest feelings, and whom I would have gone further to serve than any other member of the proposed Cabinet. We were brought up in the same neighborhood. But as soon as his name was announced, many of the best friends of Gen. Jackson expressed their decided disapprobation of his appointment; first one, and then another remonstrating against it. Among the objections urged, were the circumstances connected with his recent marriage. Finally, on the urgent representation of one of the President's friends he consented that Major Eaton should not go into the Cabinet, as originally designed; but should be transferred to the Post Office Department, which was not at that time considered a Cabinet appointment. This was communicated to me in a few minutes afterwards, and, in order to enable the President to accomplish his object without wounding the feelings of Major Eaton, I immediately waited on Gen. Jackson, and proposed to him, in the presence of Major Eaton, that, inasmuch as Judge McLean's friends had manifested some anxiety for his promotion, Major E. and myself might be permitted to tender him the choice of the three Departments in his (Gen. Jackson's) name, remarking at the same time, that it would give strength to the Administration; adding also that if he preferred the Navy Department, which had been assigned to me, I would go into the Post Office Department; or if, on the contrary, he preferred the War Department, the Major should go into the Post Office Department. General Jackson not only consented to my proposition, but expressed a high sense of what he was pleased to consider my magnanimity. Some of these facts are now, for the first time, made known, and they will doubtless surprise both Gen. Jackson and Major Eaton. If necessary, however, they can be established in a court of justice, and, when taken in connexion with a movement made a few days afterwards, which I will not weary the Senate by narrating, they will convince, *if not convict* Gen. Jackson or Major Eaton, or both, of their ingratitude.

As a statesman, Mr. Van Buren, in my opinion, stood pre-eminent; and hence, as you may imagine, I heartily concurred with Gen. Jackson in his selection of this individual for the State Department. It is known to many of my friends that I did not hesitate, on all proper occasions, to express the opinion that he would be the most fit person we could select as the successor of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Calhoun and his friends were not ignorant of these facts, and hence I was by no means a favorite in their estimation.

As soon as Gen. Jackson was inaugurated, and our nominations were confirmed by the Senate, each member took charge of the Department assigned to him, particularly anxious, I doubt not, to give eclat to the Administration, by a diligent and faithful discharge of the trust committed to him. I can speak for myself, at all events: never did I labour more assiduously.

About the last of May, my family came on, to mingle with a society to which they were strangers. They found the lady of the Secretary at War, a native of the City, excluded from this society, and did not deem it their duty or right to endeavour to control or counteract the decisions of the ladies of Washington; nor did they consider themselves at liberty to inquire whether those decisions were correct or otherwise. Engaged, as I was continually, with the all engrossing affairs of the Navy Department, I did not know at night whom my family had visited in the day, nor whom they had not; and thus the time passed without, I can confidently assert, the least interference, on my part, with matters that belonged exclusively to them. At length, however, a friend of ours, with his family, came on from Nashville—a gentleman of high character, and a particular friend of the President. After having taken one of my daughters on an excursion to Philadelphia and N. York and returned, my family, for the first time during their residence in the City, determined on the eve of his departure for home, to invite a few acquaintances to spend the evening with our guest and his family. Whom they had invited, I knew not, and accordingly met with many ladies and gentlemen; and of this meeting, unimportant in itself, I should not have thought again, but for a singular communication, a few days afterwards, from Gen. Jackson, touching it; by which I was informed that Maj. Eaton was displeased, because Mr. Campbell and Doctor Ely were at my house on such an occasion. I had heard of many things connected with this delicate subject before; but this was the first time any thing in a tangible form had presented itself. As you will readily imagine, my feelings were excited, and I instantly demanded of Gen. Jackson, by what authority Maj. Eaton, or any one else, questioned my right to invite whom I pleased to my house. "By no authority (he replied,) but Maj. Eaton considers it very unkind in you to give an invitation to those gentlemen, inasmuch as they have been talking about Mrs. Eaton."

Mr. Campbell was the pastor of a church, in the city, in which Gen. Jackson had a pew, and which he had regularly attended up to this time. Three of his Cabinet ministers, myself included, likewise had pews in the same church, and were generally in attendance on Sundays. This gentleman was, so far as I knew or believed, one of the most exemplary persons in the place, and, withall, a most eloquent divine. Doctor Ely was a minister of the Gospel, a resident of Philadelphia, then on a visit to the City of Washington, and was invited by Mr. Campbell to accompany him to my house. These things you may be assured, created some emotion; yet they were of so contemptible a character, that I persuaded myself the President of the U. States would soon become ashamed of them. I therefore endeavored to repress my feelings. Not so, however, with the President. He became more and more petulant, and soon after quitted Mr. Campbell's church, pressing me to do so likewise. As for Maj. Eaton, he scarcely returned the ordi-

nary salutations whilst we were in the discharge of our official duties. There was, however, an alteration in his manner just about the meeting of Congress, in 1829; and, on one occasion, I was approached by him with apparent kindness. The cause which led to this, I may or may not, at some future period, lay before the public. When this is done, if ever, they will see that I have acted with great forbearance, both towards Gen. Jackson and Maj. Eaton.

Mr. Van Buren, it must be borne in mind, was a widower, without daughters; and he adroitly availed himself of all his privileges as such. His attentions to Mrs. Eaton were of the most marked character. Polite and assiduous on all occasions, he was particularly so in the presence of Gen. Jackson or Maj. Eaton. His influence, in every variety of form, both official and unofficial, was exerted to make it apparent to those gentleman that he entered deeply into their feelings; not, in fact, that he cared any thing about them; but he foresaw the power to be acquired by pursuing such a course, and had no scruples to restrain him. Knowing me to be his friend, he made an effort to detach me from the line of conduct I considered it my duty to pursue.

At length Gen. Jackson, after the meeting of Congress in Dec. 1829, finding the ladies of Washington to be impracticable, determined that the families of his Cabinet should submit to terms or be dismissed. Accordingly, Col. Johnson, of Kentucky, duly authorised, as he said, by the President, notified the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General and myself, that he had a communication to make to us. We, therefore, assembled at Judge Berrien's House, and, in a few minutes, the Hon. R. M. Johnson was announced. The ordinary courtesies passed; we awaited, with profound attention, the anticipated terms of submission.—Judge Berrien and myself having previously received some intimation of the character of the mission from Mr. Ingham, who had had an interview with Col. Johnson in the course of the day, were not taken by surprise. Col. Johnson commenced by descanting at large on the delicate relations subsisting between the families of the Heads of Departments, and the great anxiety felt by the President to harmonize these relations. He added, that the President had come to the conclusion that Mrs. Eaton must be invited to our large parties; and that our seats in the Cabinet would be vacated, unless these terms were submitted to. He then proceeded to reason the matter with us, in a persuasive manner, remarking, as I well recollect, that "the terms could not be considered hard, as every body was invited to the large parties in Washington." We answered, in substance, that such terms could not be submitted to by us, and that he was authorized so to inform the President. Here, sir, without pursuing the detail, our interview closed. In the morning, after breakfast, I waited on the President, confidently expecting to dissolve our official relations forthwith. As it was highly probable this would prove the last opportunity afforded me of speaking freely to Gen'l Jackson, I threw off all restraint, and entered upon the subject with the energy a conscious rectitude of purpose inspired. I told him, among other things, that all the powers on earth should not coerce me to submit to such terms; he might strike as soon as he pleased; I had not supported him from servile fear, or the hope of reward; that, falling in the maintenance of my honour and that of my State, I should only rise the stronger for the knocking down. The results of this session of the General Assembly have convinced me that I was in error, and *deeply do I lament that I did err in the estimate I then made of the intelligence and chivalry of my own, my native State.* General Jackson, with some confusion in his manner, observed that he had not authorised Col. Johnson to make such a communication to us, and proposed to send for him. I remarked that I surely did not require him to prove what he had said, that his word was sufficient, and here closed this unpleasant interview.

A few days afterwards, Col. Johnson called at the Department on business, and, as he entered the room, offered me his congratulations on the pacific aspect of affairs. I observed to him that the President denied having given him authority to make the communication he had done to Mr. Ingham, Mr. Berrien and myself. "Let that pass," said he, "I represented it to you in the most favorable light."

Other indications very soon convinced me that the malign influences, which at this time were strong, were deterred from consummating their fell purposes. Congress was in session; *the ladies of the members from Tennessee even*, held no intercourse with Mrs. Eaton; nor, in fact, *the President's own family*. The friends of the Administration became alarmed, lest the exercise of such despotic power should overwhelm them all, and, doubtless interposing, warded off the impending blow. The situation of Mrs. Eaton, however, engrossed the President's whole soul, and he continued to be much occupied in collecting certificates, principally from office seekers, to sustain her. These were piled one upon another, and his friends pressed to read them, often, I am persuaded, to their annoyance. This book of certificates, for a folio did it soon become, was that on which office seekers *first qualified for office*.

In the mean time, Mr Van Buren, who had artfully contributed to inflame the President's mind, doubtless, in part, by inducing him to believe that Mrs. Calhoun's refusal to return Mrs. Eaton's card in February, 1829, had influenced the families of the Cabinet to pursue the course they had adopted towards her, finding him wrought up to the mad fury of a "roaring lion," to use Col. Johnson's description, thought it a good time to uncage and turn him loose on his formidable rival, Mr Calhoun, who was then Vice President of the U. States, and participated with him in the renown which he (Mr. Van Buren) attached to service under such a chief. The manner in which the unfriendly correspondence commenced between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, taken in connexion with the time, is sufficient to convince any intelligent mind that it was instigated by Mr. Van Buren. I exerted every nerve to defeat his fiend like purpose. Often have I entreated Gen. Jackson to avoid a rupture with Mr. Calhoun, as no good could result from such a quarrel. Knowing, as he did, that I was not the political friend of Mr. Calhoun, I considered my motives beyond the reach of suspicion.

Let any man read the first letter from Gen Jackson to Mr. Calhoun, in 1830, and he cannot fail to see a fixed purpose to produce a schism. Mr Calhoun, with the coolness of a philosopher, proceeds to reason with him, and, to the satisfaction of every one but the President's advisers, and, doubtless, to their conviction, calmly meets, and drives him from every position he had been induced to assume. To show that his allegation against Mr. Calhoun was a mere pretext, you see him now in sweet communion with those *who*, in 1819, were his most bitter assailants. By this time, I well understood the character of Mr Van Buren. With him, I found that the end justified the means; and as the destruction of Mr. Calhoun was the object nearest his heart, he was very willing the old Chief for whom he professed so much love and veneration, should accomplish this work for him at any and every hazard to himself.

I believed then that Mr. Van Buren placed too low an estimate on the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people, and that his reliance on Gen. Jackson to accomplish his purposes would prove delusive. He must recollect that I often told him that, in my opinion, he was selling his birthright, like Esau, for a mess of pottage; that Gen. Jackson's popularity, great as it was, attached to the man, and could not be transferred. I then honestly believed what I said. But, Sir, I was again mistaken. His skirts have proved strong enough to bear Mr. Van Buren into the Vice Presidency, and recent indications have induced me to fear that the country is sufficiently corrupt to enable him, through the patronage of the Government to reach the great object of his ambition. If so, it will be proof conclusive that the days of this Republic are numbered, and that this once high minded and chivalrous people are ready to bow the knee to Baal, and pass their necks under the yoke of bondage. At the commencement of the session of Congress, in 1830—'31, this war of passion on the one side, and reason on the other, was so nearly brought to a close, as to enable the President and Vice President to circulate an account of it, in manuscript. On its perusal, there would be but one opinion among the intelligent and disinterested part of the community. The vindication of Mr. Calhoun was, on all hands, acknowledged to be complete. The indirect agency which it was believed Mr. Van Buren had in producing the rupture, connected with other causes, made him perfectly odious to an overwhelming majority in both houses of Congress, and he passed his time, during a great part of the session, with a mind deeply agitated, conscious his wicked machinations and crouching subserviency had recoiled on himself, and that, after all, they were not likely to avail him. Thus circumstanced, he and his friend Eaton, shortly after the adjournment of Congress, *magnanimously* tendered their resignations to the President. Before this was done, however, Mr. Van Buren knew that he was to be sent Minister to England, and that the new Cabinet would be devoted to his personal views. To silence the unyielding members of the Cabinet, offices were provided for them. Yes, sir, it never entered into the philosophy of this gentleman that there were any higher incentives to virtuous conduct than the hope of office and the expectation of reward.—When General Jackson was in the act of executing the purposes of the Cabal, his manner was evidently studied and diplomatic to a degree unusual for him. He commenced by saying that he had desired my attendance, to inform me of the resignations of Mr. Van Buren and Major Eaton, and then a solemn pause ensued. I could but smile, and remarked to him, that he was acting in a character nature never intended him for; that he was no more a diplomatist than myself, and I wished him to tell me frankly what he meant. This unreserved manner of mine relieved him, and, with great apparent kindness, he spoke out his purpose, and asked me if there was any thing abroad I wanted, adding that the commission for Governor of Florida was on his table, and it would give him pleasure to bestow it on me. To this I replied, that I had not supported him for the sake of office and soon after retired. Thus it is apparent that causes contemptible in themselves, and such as ought never to have had the slightest influence on any Administration, were so managed as to produce the dissolution of a Cabinet, and to give a direction to measures which, it would seem, under no other circumstances, could have been done.

The tyranny of the President, in this attempt to control the domestic relations of the families of the Heads of Department, is without a parallel in the history of any free Government, and cannot be surpassed by any act of despotism in the lives of the Autocrats of Russia. Viewed in its true light, it is astonishing that any person should be found weak or wicked enough to approve or extenuate its enormity. It does surpass all belief that the cool, dispassionate and unprincipled *wire-worker* in this plot should, by such means, render himself acceptable to a free, generous, patriotic, and enlightened people.

There is one view which I have taken of the subject that, while it affords an apology for General Jackson's conduct, offers nothing in extenuation of the guilt of his cold blooded abettor. It is well known that during the canvass for the Presidency in 1824, the party with which the gentleman from Warren stands connected, the Van Buren party, grossly and vilely, in my opinion, slandered the character of Mrs Jackson. This the gentleman knows was done in a variety of ways: in public and in private circles, through the medium of their presses, and by the circulation, in this State, of thousands and tens of thousands of the Benton pamphlets. Yes, sir, I must render this act of justice to one, whose exemplary life of thirty years in the constant practice of every virtue that adorns her sex, justly entitles her memory to this passing notice. Thus bitterly assailed in his tenderest feelings by these very men, who, when he has the power to reward them, and they find it convenient to float into the Legislature or into office on the popularity of his name, pretend to be his exclusive friends, his sensibilities in relation to female character became morbid, and he may be said to have been literally insane on this subject. Certain it is he was beyond the reach of reason, and was induced to believe that the attacks on his friend Eaton were intended for him; that the case was indeed his own. His generous feelings have been thus aroused, and advantage taken of them.

Here it may not be inappropriate to enforce the truths I have been presenting to the Senate, by introducing a letter which I received from the Hon. Jesse Speight in the Spring of 1831, immediately after the dissolution of the Cabinet. The production of this letter the Honorable gentleman has seen fit, within the last few days, to challenge by a publication, under his proper name, in one of the newspapers of his district. It is an answer to a circular addressed by me to him and to several friends, in which I gave the earliest intelligence of certain malign influences, which, as I have shown, already prevailed to an alarming extent, and which have since swept over our land like a blighting Sirocco. Before I read the letter, I will state to the Senate that the gentleman professed to be my ardent friend whilst I was Secretary of the Navy, and thus became intimately acquainted with the causes which embarrassed, and finally dissolved the Cabinet. He then approved, in the most unqualified manner, the course I considered myself called upon to pursue, and made the bitterest denunciations against Gen. Jackson and the Cabal, if they should execute their designs. When he received my letter he returned the following answer:

"Stantonsburg, 9th May, 1831.

My dear friend,

Yours of the 4th inst. has this moment come to hand. I am not mistaken in the opinion I had formed as to the cause of the *blow out* at Washington (as we call it here.) It is impossible for me to express the deep and heartfelt mortification I have and continue to feel for the honor of my country. I, too, sir, am disappointed. Never did I believe that the *high minded chivalrous independence* of Andrew Jackson could be made to bow at the shrine of selfish ambition. Ah! and so as to forsake *old long tried friends* at the polls, and deceitful artifices of such men as Martin Van Buren, moved and seduced by the instigation of Mrs. Eaton. So far as I have understood, the feelings of your friends are with you. I have heard a number of your friends intimate a wish that you should return to the Legislature and pave the way for a seat in the U. States Senate, when Mr. Brown's time expires; for, says every body, he can never return. I shall return back to the Legislature in two years, and would now most willingly, if I could forsake the district in credit, but you sir know how I am situated. Reflect on what I have here written. I attempt nothing like *duplicity*. If I know myself, I am incapable of that towards you. You are not politically dead yet I hope. I hope to put you in the Senate, and I will do it again.

Remember to Mrs. Branch. (Write me.)

God bless you.

J. SPEIGHT."

With an administration that properly appreciated the virtue, the patriotism, and the talents of the country, such signal subserviency as the *Hon.* Gentleman has since displayed, in a blind and ardent support of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Brown, and, in fact, of every odious man and measure of the *powers that be*, could not fail to excite loathing and disgust. But, under this administration, the *Hon.* Gentleman is well known to be a *distinguished* favorite.

The Senate will now see the reasons why I have given this narrative of the causes which produced the dissolution of Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet.—Such facts should never indeed have disgraced the annals of our country; but am I responsible for them? Surely not. I have certainly seen the victim of the malign influences which they have generated, which now control the whole patronage of the General Government, and threaten to sap the foundations of public liberty. Having clearly established their existence, and depicted their corrupting tendencies, I feel that I have a right to call on every friend to the institutions of our country to abstain from the adoption of any measures calculated to promote them. Under what influences are you now about to act. Those very influences against which I have been endeavoring to guard you. By their official agent, they have issued their mandate, and, through an *appropriate organ*, have called upon you to offer up as a sacrifice one of your most distinguished fellow citizens. What has he done to deserve the stigma you are attempting to fasten on his character? Has he deserted the principles that carried him into the Senate? No, I deny it, and challenge you to the proof. What then? It is true, he has called in question the infallibility of Gen. Jackson, in saying he had no right to seize the public purse; and that, in doing so, he had encroached on the powers of Congress. Had he not a right so to act? I maintain that he had, and defy you to show where the right has been denied, for the last fifty years, either in this country or Great Britain. Did not the gentleman from Warren exercise the same right, while a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, in 1819, in relation to this same Gen. Jackson? I assert that he did, and will prove it from the Journals of Congress. In 1819, Gen. Jackson, with orders from his Government, to bring the war with the Seminole Indians to a speedy termination, captured and executed two vile incendiaries, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and pursued the hostile tribe to Pensacola, where they had taken shelter at a time the Government of Spain was too imbecile to perform her neutral duties.—This the gentleman and his party then said was a virtual declaration of war against Spain, and, as the Constitution gave to Congress the power to declare war, that Gen. Jackson had invaded the rights of that body, and violated the Constitution by the occupation of Pensacola and the Barancas. They accordingly

"*Resolved*, That the late seizure of the Spanish posts at Pensacola and San Carlos de Barancas, in West Florida, by the army of the United States, was contrary to the Constitution of the United States."

Now what right had he thus to censure Gen. Jackson for having violated the Constitution, if Judge Mangum had no right to pass a similar censure or exercise a similar power? I speak of the abstract right. Again: I would ask what right had he to defend the legislative powers of the House of Representatives, which does not equally belong to a member of the Senate of the United States? The legislative powers of the Senate are co-extensive with those of the House, with the exception of the power to originate revenue bills. Does the gentleman from Warren desire the floor to explain? [Mr. Edwards remarked, that "the House were legitimately in the exercise of their impeaching powers."] Ah! said Mr. Branch, do you call this the process used in originating and preparing articles of impeachment? Does not this partake of all the attributes of a judicial sentence, as just explained by the gentleman himself? Gen. Jackson was here not only arraigned, but condemned by the gentleman's own votes, without an opportunity of being heard in self-defence. The gentleman was his judge, his juror and witness. He condemned him first, in order that he might impeach him afterwards. How supremely absurd!

Again: Civil officers only are constitutionally subject to impeachment. Does the gentleman again desire the floor to explain? If so, it will be cheerfully yielded to him. [Here Mr. Edwards observed, "he would take occasion, in his reply, to explain."] It is manifest the gentleman is embarrassed by the inconsistency of his conduct. Let me entreat him, then, to pause and abstain from the consummation of this partisan act, which, while it purports, on its face, to condemn Mr. Mangum, will thrice, on record, condemn himself. If it is his object to expunge from the journals of Congress all censure of Gen. Jackson for violating the Constitution, he should move to amend the resolutions by including his own votes censuring Gen. Jackson for the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and the forcible occupation of Pensacola and the Barancas. The only difference between the two gentlemen is this: when the gentleman from Warren censured General Jackson, the General was powerless, and had no patronage to dispense. When Mr. Mangum censured him, he had every thing to risk, and nothing to gain. His elevated and patriotic bearing entitles him to the plaudits of his countrymen; but he has certainly yielded up all claims to the favor of the administration. In the exercise of this high censorial power, which you have gratuitously assumed, why shrink from the discharge of your whole duty? Is it because Gen. Jackson's conduct may be called in question? Does he, too, possess *inherent* powers, authorising him to do what no body else had a right to do? When we dissolved our connexion with the mother country, we repudiated the doctrine of the divine right of Kings; but, it seems this odious attribute of royalty is to be revived under a new name.

With a hope that you would dispense justice to all parties, I have passed in review before you the abuses of Mr. Adams's administration. Let me entreat you to go along with me, in comparing the abuses of this administration with those of the preceding one. Mr. Adams's you have condemned in the most unmeasured terms. Will you approve in this what you have condemned in that? We shall see. Mr. Adams expressed the opinion, that it was competent for him alone to appoint Ministers to Panama. But he took care not to exercise the power. Gen. Jackson expressed no opinion, but without the consent of the Senate, he actually sent a Minister to the Ottoman Porte, and *has, in utter comtempt of the Senate*, and in *palpable* violation of the Constitution, put men in office, who had previously been rejected by the Senate, *on his nomination for the same office;* as for instance, the case of Guinn. Mr. Clay displaced a few printers, who had been appointed by his predecessor to print the laws of Congress. Gen. Jackson has done the same thing through his Secretary of State. Nay, more—in defiance of recorded pledges, he has appointed scores of partizan editors to offices of profit and honor. Against this I remonstrated at the time; and yet, sir, truth compels me to acknowledge that, in one instance, I participated in it.—Without the knowledge of Gen. Jackson, I appointed your newly elected State Printer to a highly lucrative office in the Navy, *whence he has been sent to you.* You, my friend from Burke, may smile; but you advised it. Whether we served the country, or strengthened the malign influences with which we are now grappling, time will determine. I must acknowledge, however, that I have some misgivings.

I may now ask, what has General Jackson not done to corrupt the press, and make it subservient to his purposes? Permit me to lay before you an instance of the indirect action of the government, through its patronage, on a leading press in the Old Dominion—a press which Mr. Van Buren, I know was anxious to conciliate, and bind by the strongest cords. I mean the "Richmond Enquirer." When Mr. Stephenson was nominated to the Senate of the United States as Minister to England, I was lost in wonder; for I well knew Gen. Jackson's opinion of him; it was never disguised.—When, sir, I separated from General Jackson, but a short time previous to his determination to appoint Mr. Stephenson Minister to the Court of St. James, he did not regard him as "worth the powder and ball it would take to kill him." *This very expression I have heard used or assented to by him*, and candor compels me to admit that I heartily concurred with Gen. Jackson in his estimate of Mr. Stephenson's worth. When the developements which took place in the Senate of the United States were laid before the public, more particularly the correspondence between William B. Lewis and Mr. Ritchie, the mystery was unravelled, and thus it appears that the first diplomatic appointment in the gift of the President was conferred on Mr. Stephenson for the *patriotic* purpose of conciliating this Editor.

Again: the last year of Mr. Adams's administration, he expended a little upwards of twelve millions of dollars. Gen. Jackson, the last year of his administration, expended nearly double that sum. You charged Mr. Adams with negligence and prodigality; but have no censures to impose on this economical administration!——

Where are the pledges, we made to the people, to curtial expenses and abolish useless offices? Unredeemed and abandoned! Where is your regard for the freedom of the press, and your abhorrence of Executive patronage when brought into conflict with the freedom of elections? When you see the patronage of the government, through one of its well feed officers, buying up a press in this city, can you not be roused from your deathlike slumbers to a proper sense of the true condition of the country, and of the obligations you are under to hand down to posterity that liberty which a race of illustrious ancestors has bequeathed to you? or will you rather prefer the ignoble fate that awaits the degenerate sons of noble sires? Can you overlook the means which are daily practised to control the freedom of our elections, and thus virtually take from the people the right to choose a successor to Gen. Jackson? In whatever direction you turn your eyes, you have the most convincing proofs that the money and the offices which belong to the people are bestowed with a lavish hand to influence their choice. So daring have these corrupters of public morals become, that it matters not whether the applicant for executive favors be for the Bank or not, State Rights or not, Gen. Jackson or not, provided he be in favor of Mr. Van Buren for the succession.

Can you flatter yourselves with the belief that our representative form of government can long endure, when the source whence our public functionaries emanate becomes impure and corrupt? The elective franchise in its purity is vital to liberty, and ought to be guarded with unwearied vigilance. But, say you, my constituents are Jackson men, and, as I am told this is a Jackson measure, I feel bound to sustain it. It is to be borne in mind that most of us are planters; and, therefore, I must observe, without intending any disrespect, but ill qualified to settle and adjust such difficult constitutional questions as we shall necessarily have to encounter in reviewing the decisions of the Senate of the United States. Does your being a member of this General Assembly, by magic convert you into a profound constitutional lawyer? Did your constituents send you here for such purposes, or with such expectations? No, gentlemen, you deceive yourselves and misrepresent them grossly, if you believe they would willingly see their Senator, Mr. Mangum, who has risen from among them without the aid of opulent friends to push him forward, prostrate at the feet of Gen. Jackson, thereby dishonoring himself and the sovereign State he so ably represents. But, says another, I don't expect him to obey—I wish him to resign. Then why not let the resolutions speak your wishes? It is obvious, Mr. Speaker, their intention is to drag down this distinguished Senator from that high station he has attained to their *own level.* When you shall have done this, and thereby made yourselves acceptable to the influences which dictated these resolutions, what will you have done to shield yourselves from the indignation of the virtuous and enlightened portion of the community? Surely you cannot flatter yourselves with the belief, that you will have secured a glorious immortality, or entitled yourselves to the gratitude of the country.

But it is said that, in opposing these resolutions, we are taking sides with the Bank. Against whom could such a charge be made with less semblance of truth than myself? I own no Bank stock, am not indebted to any Bank, and have no sympathies in common with any such institution. My opinions and official acts for near a quarter of a century are conclusive to show my decided hostility to a paper system in every variety of form. No man who knows me, believes any thing of the kind.

In what section of the country is the President most severely censured for having seized the public treasure and taken it out of the custody of the law? The South. Who, or what portion of our people are most opposed, *on principle*, to re-chartering the United States Bank? That portion which inhabits the Southern States. While we believe that the Constitution has not conferred on Congress the power, we, nevertheless, know that it has been exercised from the adoption of the Federal Constitution; and, as I observed before, that it has received the direct approval of Washington and Madison.

We are further told that the Bank gave no equivalent for the use of the Government deposites. Permit me to say, I think I know better. In 1816, some person or persons, who I know not, appointed me one of three commissioners to open books in this place for the subscription of stock to this very Bank. The charter came to us as it had passed Congress, and was tendered to the people for their acceptance or rejection. No persons' names were attached to it as its proprietors. As applications were made, we received them from A., B., C. and D. You are entitled to all the privileges and immunities of exclusive banking in the United States for twenty years; you are entitled to the use of the Government deposites for the same time, and to every other right which the charter confers on you; for which you are to give to the Government one million and a half of dollars. This sir, was the language, and these were the terms held out to the subscribers, among whom were to be found the widow and the orphan, relying implicitly upon the plighted faith of the Government for a strict performance of all its promises. And yet, sir, because Senator Mangum has condemned the bad faith of the Executive, in depriving the stockholders of the benefit of these deposites without good and sufficient reasons, you are urged to condemn and disgrace him. Where, sir, is the man reckless enough to declare that the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury were sufficient to justify the President in executing this rash and lawless act? Thrice were the House of Representatives of the United States, pliant as in every other instance they had shewn themselves to be, pressed to approve this course, and thrice did they refuse their assent.

Then, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Mangum has done nothing more than it became him to do; and, instead of deserving your censure, he is justly entitled to your applause. For General Jackson's virtues, patriotism and distinguished public services, I respect and honor him. For him personally, I entertain no unfriendly feeling: on the contrary, there is an irrepressible feeling of kindness for him in my bosom, (created by the reminiscences of former days,) which often impels me to rush into his presence and attempt his deliverance from the perfidious embrace of his vile betrayers. But it is impracticable. We are separated, and —— forever!

I thank the Senators for their indulgent hearing. I feel that I have addressed them with great freedom, in the discharge of a high and solemn duty which I owed to the country. In performing this painful task, I have endeavored "nothing to extenuate, nor aught set down in malice;" I have taken no greater liberties with others than I am willing—nay, anxious that they shall take with me. The public acts of public men are open to scrutiny. I go into private life with as few personal regrets as any man ever did: I know I have given to my fellow citizens the most conclusive proofs that the allurements of office have not been sufficient to make me unmindful of my country's rights and honor, or my own. Let those who practice on other principles, enjoy, if they can, the triumphs which they may now or hereafter achieve by the ascendancy of corrupt influences. *To a just God I confidently appeal, by whose award I am not only bound but willing to abide.*

From the Raleigh Register.

The late Dr. Caldwell.—We have received for publication the subjoined Resolutions, adopted by the Executive Committee of the University, and cannot but express our gratification, that the duty of preparing a Memoir of the Life of the late venerated head of the College, has been so appropriately assigned:

WHEREAS, the Executive Committee, with the deepest emotions of sorrow, have received intelligence of the death of the Rev. JOSEPH CALDWELL, D. D. President of the University.

Resolved unanimously, That by the eminent purity of his life, his patriotism, and zeal in the cause of learning, and his long, faithful and disinterested public services at the head of the University, Doctor Caldwell has approved himself one of the noblest benefactors of the State, and deserves the lasting gratitude and reverence of his countrymen.

Resolved, That Professor ANDERSON be requested to prepare a Memoir, or Oration on the Life and Character of our deceased President, and to deliver the same in the College Chapel, on Wednesday afternoon, preceding the next annual Commencement, in the presence of the Trustees, Faculty and Students of the Institution, who on that occasion, will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, President of the Board of Trustees, communicate to Mrs. Caldwell, the widow of the deceased, a copy of these Resolutions, with an assurance of our deep sympathy and sincere condolence with her in the afflicting bereavement which has fallen to her lot; and that a copy be also transmitted to the Faculty of the University.

Resolved, That Messrs. NASH and MCPHEETERS be appointed a Sub-committee to prepare and report a plan for an appropriate Monument to be erected over the remains of the deceased, in the burial ground near the University.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the several Gazettes printed in Raleigh.

DUN. CAMERON, Cha'n.

By order.

CH. MANLY, Sec'y.

From the Savannah Georgian.

Indian Outrages.—The Milledgeville papers of the 3d instant, contain information of some recent incursions by the Creek Indians into our State. A Mr. Powell, formerly of Appling, and Thomas Johnson, formerly of Jefferson County, have been killed in a skirmish, besides other whites, wounded. The Federal Union says—"Several parties of Alabama Creek Indians, with firearms, have recently crossed the Chattahoochee river, under the pretext of hunting, and then roamed through the counties of Lee, Randolph, Sumter, and Stewart, robbing the planters in that thinly settled country. They plunder corncribs, and seize and carry off horses, cattle, and hogs; and in some instances, negroes run off with them. They prowl through the country in parties of twelve or fifteen, or more; and when discovered and overtaken by the whites they turn on their pursuers and give battle. On one occasion, a few days ago, a party consisting of fifteen of these freebooters, laden with plunder, was overtaken in the county of Randolph, and a battle ensued, in which two Indians were killed on the field, and some were supposed to be wounded; and one white man was killed in the engagement, and two were wounded, of whom one has since died of his wounds. There have been several engagements; in one of which, the Indians out numbered the whites. The counties which these marauders infest, are kept in a state of painful inquietude and alarm; as no planter can know whether they are not concealed in his immediate neighborhood.

"The Governor will no doubt, give to those counties the aid which the exigency may require; and it is expected that the U. States' soldiers will be employed in suppressing these predatory expeditions."

Distressing Deaths by Poison.—A most melancholy circumstance occurred in New York a day or two since. On the last day of December, a member of the family of Eber Wheaton, Esq., placed some mango pickles in a yellow earthen jar, which was glazed on the inside with a preparation of lead; the acid of the vinegar acted on the lead in the glazing, dissolved some of it, and thus produced a powerful poison, (acetate of lead, commonly called sugar of lead,) which was dissolved in the vinegar.

Nearly all the family of Mr. W. partook of the pickles, and especially his eldest daughter, (nineteen years of age,) a niece of his, and his three youngest children. On the 9th January, his youngest child, (a daughter,) was attacked with inflammation of the bowels, and died on the 14th in great agony, but without any one suspecting the cause of her death. During this interval of five days, his next eldest child, (a boy, seven years of age,) was attacked with similar symptoms, as was also the next eldest daughter; the boy, after suffering dreadfully, died five days after he was first attacked, but the daughter is still living. The direful effects of the deleterious substance of which they had partaken, did not stop here; for on the night that the youngest child died, the eldest daughter was also attacked, together with a young lady, her cousin. Still the cause of the sickness was not suspected. On the 19th, Judge Wheaton himself ate some of the pickles, and on the following day was attacked the same as the rest of his family had been. On the 21st, the physician who attended them, stated as his belief that they must have been poisoned by metallic salts; the pickles were tested, and the result confirmed his suspicions. The proper remedies were then resorted to, and the remaining sufferers are now, we are happy to say, considered convalescent.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

EDWARD D. INGRAHAM, CHALES [illegible] CALESTER, LEVI ELLMAKER, and STE[illegible] ALLEN, to be Directors, on behalf of the [illegible] nited States, in the Bank of the U[illegible] States, for the year 1835.

A rumor was in circulation, yeste[illegible] morning and the evening preceding [illegible] strongly as to gain general belief, that an [illegible] press had reached this city bringing intel[illegible] gence of the prompt rejection by the Fr[illegible] Chambers of the American Indemnity [illegible] on receipt of the Message of the Presid[illegible] The Mails have all come in, however, [illegible] we find no trace of any such news. Per[illegible] in this case prediction has been mistaken fact. The latest information, at all beari[illegible] on this subject, that we have seen, is co[illegible] tained in the following extract of a le[illegible] from Paris, received by the last arriva[illegible] "An American gentleman informs m[illegible] there is no probability of the Chambers r[illegible] king the appropriation for America. Th[illegible] are anxiously awaiting the arrival of t[illegible] Message, which, it is expected here, w[illegible] of the most pacific character. Should [illegible] message contain any *threats*, you may [illegible] sure the appropriation will not be made.

National Intelligencer.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

The following additional Correspondence has been communicated to the House of R[illegible] presentatives by the President, in answer [illegible] a call from that body.

Mr. Livingston to the Secretary of State of the U[illegible]

PARIS, Oct. 4th, 183[illegible]

SIR: On Monday I presented my letter of credence to the King, on which occasion I made the addr[illegible] to him a copy of which is enclosed.

* * * * * * *

His answer was long and earnest. I cannot attend to give you the words of it; but, in substance, it was a warm expression of his good feeling towards the United States for the hospitality he had receive[illegible] ed there, &c. &c.

* * * * * As to the convention, he said, assure your Government that unavoidable circumstances alone prevented its immediate execution, but it will be faithfully performed. Assure your Government of this, he repeated, the necessary laws will be passed at the next meeting of the Chambers. I tell you this, not only as King, but as an individual whose promise will be fulfilled.

Mr. Livingston to the Secretary of State—Extract.

PARIS, 22d Nov. 183[illegible]

* * * * * * *

I do not hope for any decision on our affairs before middle of January. One motive for delay is expectation that the Message of the President will arrive before the discussion, and that it may contain something to show a strong national feeling on the subject. *This is not mere conjecture, but the fact*, and I repeat now from a full knowledge of the case, what I have more than once stated in my former despatches, as my firm persuasion: that the moderate tone taken by our Government, and the rejection was first known, was attributed by some to indifference, or to a conviction on the part of the President that he would not be supported by any strong measure by the people, and by others to a consciousness that the convention had given us more than we were entitled to ask.

* * * * * * *

I saw last night an influential member of the Chamber who told me that * * * * * * * and that the King had spoken of the affairs; and appeared extremely anxious to secure the passage of the law. I mention this as one of the many circumstances which, independent of official assurances convince me that the King is sincere; and now I have no doubt of the sincerity of his cabinet. From all this you may imagine the anxiety I shall feel for the arrival of the President's Message. On its tone will depend very much not only the payment of our claims, but our national reputation for energy. I have no doubt it will be such as to attain both of these important objects.

Mr. Livingston to Mr. Forsyth.

PARIS, Dec. 6th, 183[illegible]

* * * * * * *

The Chambers were convened on the 1st inst. under very exciting circumstances. The Ministers individually, and the papers supposed to speak their language, having previously announced a desire to enter into a full explanation of their conduct, answer all interrogations and place their continuance in office on the question of approval by the Chambers of their measures.

This, as you will see by the papers, they have frankly and explicitly done, and, after a warm debate of two days which has just closed, they have gained a decided victory. This gives them confidence, permanence, and I hope influence enough to carry the treaty. I shall now urge the execution of the law at as early a day as possible, although I do not yet feel very certain of success; my hopes of it are naturally much increased by the vote of this evening. The conversations I have had with the King and with all the Ministers convince me that now they are perfectly in earnest and united on the question, and that it will be urged with zeal and ability. Many of the Deputies, too, with whom I have entered into explanations on the subject, seem now convinced that the interest, as well as the honor, of the nation requires the fulfilment of their engagements. This gives me hopes that the endeavors I shall continue to make without ceasing until the question is decided, may be successful.

The intimation I have conceived myself authorized to make of the serious consequences that are to be expected from another rejection of the law, and of the firm determination of our Government to admit of no reduction or change in the treaty, I think have had an effect. On the whole I repeat that without being at all confident, I now entertain better hopes than I have for some time past done.

Mr. Livingston to the Secretary of State.

PARIS, December 22, 183[illegible]

SIR: Our diplomatic relations with this Government are on the most extraordinary footing. With the Executive branch I have little to discuss. If they agree with me in every material point on the subject of the treaty. With the Legislature, where the great difficulty arises, I can have no official communication; yet deeply impressed with the importance to my fellow citizens of securing the indemnity to which they are entitled, and to my country of enforcing the execution of engagements solemnly made to it, as well as of preventing a rupture which must infallibly follow the final refusal to execute the convention, I have felt it a duty to use every proper endeavor to avoid this evil. This has been, and continues to be, a subject of much embarrassment.

* * * * * * *

My last despatch, [6th December] was written immediately after the vote of the Chamber of Duties had, as it was thought, secured a majority to the administration; and it naturally excited hopes which that supposition was calculated to inspire. I soon found, however, both from the tone of the administration press, and from the language of the King, and all the Ministers with whom I conferred on the subject, that they were not willing to put their popularity to the test on our question. It will not be made one on the determination of which the Ministers are willing to risk their portfolios

PRESIDENT.
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Intelligencer.

REATY.
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of State—Extracts.
is, 22d Nov. 1834.

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Mr. Forsyth.
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will themselves only incur the odium of hav-
caused the national breach. In this view of
subject I shall be much aided, if, by the tenor
the President's message, it is seen that we shall
nt the breach of faith they contemplate.
t is on all hands conceded that it would be im-
dent to press the decision before the next
nth, when the exposition will be printed and
before the Chambers.
* * * *
On the whole, I am far from being sanguine of
cess in the endeavors which I shall not cease to
ke for the accomplishment of this important ob-
t of my mission; and I expect with some solici-
de the instructions for my conduct in the proba-
case of a rejection of the law.
I have the honor to be, &c &c.
EDW. LIVINGSTON.
Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State, &c.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

EPORT UPON EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE
This session of Congress has, so far as the Se-
te is concerned, been distinguished by some of
e most elaborate and able reports ever made in
ther branch of the National Legislature. Con-
icuous among them will stand the Report yester-
y made by Mr. CALHOUN, from a Select Com-
ittee appointed, upon his motion, to inquire in-
the extent and operation of the constantly in-
easing patronage of the Executive of the United
ates. In presenting the Report, Mr. Calhoun
id that it had the unanimous assent of the com-
ee on every point of it but one, and on that
a single member of the committee only dis
ented.
The Report was read at the Clerk's table, chief-
by Mr. Preston and Mr. Southard. The read-
g of it occupied more than two hours. Its great
ength leaves it doubtful when we may be able to
ublish it at large, and at the same time makes it
mpossible task to give, in the brief space of time
llowed to us after hearing it read, any thing like
satisfactory condensed view of it. We shall en-
eavor only, therefore, to trace its general outline,
r mising that it is a Report *in part* only, and not
finitive.
The Report sets out, very properly, with an ef-
rt to ascertain the present *extent* of the Execu-
e patronage. For this purpose, the returns of
e year 1834, not being complete, they take the
ear 1833 as the year affording the necessary da-
which data are, first, the revenue of the Gene-
Government from all sources; secondly, the ex-
enditures of the Government, exclusive of pay-
nt of the public debt; and thirdly, the number
persons who, as officers, agents, contractors, or
other forms, are in the receipt of the public
ury. The revenue of 1833, the Report states
have been over thirty-five millions of dollars;
the number of persons who are recipients of
e public money to have been sixty thousand two
ndred and odd, of whom belong (as nearly as
e could catch the numbers) to the Civil List 12,-
to the Military and Indian Departments 9,643;
the Navy (including Marine Corps) 6,499; and
the Post Office 31,917; all of whom derive their
es directly or indirectly from the Executive,
d, with the exception of the Judicial officers,
e subject to removal from office at the will and
easure of the President. If to these be added
,549 pensioners, an aggregate appears of one
ndred thousand and seventy-nine persons in the
ervice of the Government, or in the receipt of
oney from the public treasury. If to these be ad-
ded the countless host of those who are seeking to
place the present recipients and beneficiaries,
me idea may be formed of the extent of the in-
fluence in the country of the patronage resulting
om such large disbursements of money, in which
many individuals are interested.
The Report then proceeds to shew the *great in-
crease of the public expenditure* in the eight years,
from 1825 to 1833, inclusive, carrying with it a
rresponding increase of the number and compen-
tion of agents, officers, contractors, and others,
pending for subsistence upon the Government,
nd of course upon the patronage of the Execu-
ive. Before instituting this comparison, howev-
r, the report adverts to the rapid increase, by In-
an treaties, of *reservation of lands to Indians* to
e disposed of by them only with the consent of
the Executive, than which it is difficult to imagine
device better calculated to enlarge the Execu-
ive patronage. The practice *of removing from of-
fice persons who are well qualified* for and have faith-
fully performed their duties, in order to introduce
others in their stead who are of the party in pow-
r—a practice of recent date—is also the subject
of grave censure in this view of the Report. Ex-
mples, it is true, may be found in the early stages of
his Government in which removals from office
ave been made, but they are so few in number as
constitute instances rather than a practice: and
t is only within a few years, that an opportunity
as been afforded of testing the practice *as a sys-
tem* by its effects.
Formerly, the patronage of the Executive was
confined, in point of fact, to the power of nomina-
ting persons to fill occasional vacancies in the pub-
lic offices. Under the contrary practice, the offi-
ces of the Government, instead of public trusts,
whose faithful execution is mainly to be held in
view, come to be considered as the spoils of victo-
ry after a political contest—the rewards for faith-
ful service in the ranks of party, the recipients of
which become the corrupt and supple instruments
of power, &c.—and, by the hope of like reward, is
created a host of hungry, greedy, and subservient
partizans, ready for any service, however corrupt,
&c. This practice, therefore, the Report goes on
to say, is a system to encourage vice and discourage
virtue, and must end, if not reformed, by overturn-
ing the Government and raising a despotism on its
ruins. Faithful performance of duty being no long-
er a recommendation to continuance, the public
officers consequently feel their dependence on the
mere pleasure of the Executive, and resort to all
those acts of compliance and subserviency which
they learn to consider as recommendations to his
favor, &c.
The Report then adverts to the circumstance of
the increased power which the Executive has ac-
quired by *the control* which late events have given
to him *over the public funds*. Without mooting
here the question of the legality or illegality of the
action of the Executive in removing the pub-
lic moneys from deposite in the Bank of the Uni-
ted States, the Committee say that there can be no
doubt upon the mind of any man that the removal
of the public deposites *has* increased the power of
the Executive, by placing the public funds under
his sole and unlimited control, as they must con-
tinue to be until otherwise provided by some action
on the part Congress—if indeed any act of Con-
gress—can be passed of greater effect in this respect
than that which, at the time the public moneys were
removed, directed where they should be kept. The
Report goes on to state some facts showing the ex-
tent of patronage exercised through this assumed
power of controlling the deposites of the public
money, &c. &c.
Having thus shewn, by a variety of facts and ar-
guments, of which the above can afford but a very
faint idea, the enormous extent of the Executive
power, the Report takes some philosophical views
of the subject. Patronage, in a Government, says
the Report, is at best but *a necessary evil;* the ten-
dency of which, even when comparatively restrict-
ed in its extent, is to debase and corrupt the mor-
als of the community. In all well regulated free
governments, therefore, no more of it will be re-
tained than is necessary to their healthful exist-
ence. The idea that a large Executive patronage
is necessary to give efficiency to the Government
is combated as a fallacy, demonstrated to be such
by a comparison of the present with the past ex-
tent of that patronage in this Government. For
this comparison the Committee select the years
1825 and 1833, the former year being one in
which the extent of the Executive patronage al-
ready began to be thought too great, and the latter
because it is the latest of which they can obtain
correct returns. From this comparison it appears
that the income of the Government, including the
Post Office, was, in 1825, $28,147,000; in 1833,
$36,667,000 (rejecting fractions.) That the ex-
penditure of the Government, (exclusive of the
public debt) was, in 1825, $12,719,000; in 1833,
$25,685,000: and that the number of persons re-
ceiving emolument or compensation from the Go-
vernment, was, in 1825, fifty-five thousand seven
hundred and seventy-seven; and in 1833, one hun-
dred thousand and seventy-nine persons.
Measuring the extent of the public patronage
by these elements, combined with that of the gross
expenditure, without adverting to other circum-
stances which have been shown still further to en-
large it, the result is as sixty-five to eighty-nine,
shewing an increase of patronage between those
years of thirty-six per cent. The progressive in-
crease having been much greater within the last
four years than within the four years preceding.
Anticipating the answer to this statement, that
the increase of patronage &c. has not been greater
than the increase in the growth and population
of the country, the Report goes on to show, by
the operation of the several causes already enu-
merated, that the patronage of the Government
has more than doubled within a space of time
wherein the growth and population of the country
have not probably increased more than 24 per
cent. But, whilst shewing this, the Report denies
that there is any substantial reason why the pa-
tronage of the Government should increase in pro-
portion to its increase of population. This idea,
the report goes on to shew, is an assumption dan-
gerous as well as erroneous. The danger of a
patronage, thus increasing with the growth of a
country, arises from the great advantage of an or-
ganized over an unorganized mass; the great ad-
vantage which, in a populous country, power thus
acquires over liberty. The Report dilates on the
power which such a swelling patronage, all wield-
ed by a single individual, gives him to corrupt the
people and seize on their liberties, &c. Under a
continued progressive increase of patronage, keep-
ing pace with the increase of our population, lib-
erty itself must certainly be lost. Nothing but
Reform can save it. The action of the Govern-
ment must, then, be moderated. This, the Re-
port maintains, is the principle on which our po-
litical existence depends.
The Report says that the Committee are aware
that it may be urged against their statement, that
since 1833 there has been a great decrease in the
public revenue by the operation of the last tariff
law. But the revenue is yet as great, now that
the public debt is extinguished, as it was when
the public debt amounted to a hundred millions of
dollars. The difference between that time and
the present is, that the surplus revenue then went
to pay the public creditors; whereas it now goes
into the pockets of those who live upon the Trea-
sury.
The Report next proceeds to examine into *the
effect* of this enormous extension of Executive pat-
ronage. The Committee says, it has tended to
sap the foundations of the Constitution, to throw
a cloud of uncertainty over the future; to substi-
tute a degrading subserviency to power for the
attachment to liberty and our free institutions, for
which the American People have been heretofore
distinguished. There never was a period in our
history, in short, in which the prospects were more
gloomy for liberty, and devotion to party and to
power stronger. With this increase of patronage,
the whole structure of the Government is under-
going a change. Admitting the necessity of a
strong Executive, the Report enters into an argu-
ment to show that an Executive has become too
strong, when it begins to regard itself as the para-
mount power in the Government. Nor in our
case could the aid of the several States be success-
fully invoked to resist the approach of despotic
power in this form. So far from opposing it, they
will be more likely to aid and strengthen the Ex-
ecutive, and, acting in conjuction with it, consti-
tute a joint force difficult to be resisted by any o-
ther authority.
For these evils, present and prospective, the Re-
port says, there can be but one effectual remedy,
and that is, a prompt and great reduction of Exe-
cutive patronage, into the most expedient mode of
effecting which the Committee next proceed to in-
quire. They begin by laying down as a general
principle that it is the duty of a Government to
leave the money, as far as practicable, in the pock-
ets of the people, from which they say it cannot be
removed by the Government, except for its essen-
tial wants, without a violation of the highest trust
of the Government, and manifest injustice to the
people.
The Report then enters upon an elaborate and
comprehensive view of the finances of the country,
to show to what extent the revenue of the country
may be expected to exceed the amount *necessary*
to the support of Government. In pursuing this
inquiry, the Committee go on to shew that, during
the existence of the compromise law, so called, re-
gulating duties on imports, and after all the reduc-
tions which may be made by reducing the duties
on articles which do not interfere with protection,
there will still be an unavoidable annual surplus in
the Treasury of about nine millions of dollars.—
They do not propose to reduce the income by re-
ducing the price of the public lands, because to re-
duce the price would not only tempt great specu-
lations therein, and affect the value of all other
landed property in the Union, but would have the
effect to increase instead of diminishing the income
from their sale. As, therefore, it is deemed im-
possible, during the existence of the compromise
act, and without disturbing that act, to prevent the
annual receipt into the Treasury of a surplus of
nine millions, even after reducing the expenditures
of the Government within proper limits, the Com-
mittee go into an inquiry as to the most expedient
mode of applying this sum. They protest against
its remaining and accumulating in the Banks where
it is deposited; and they do not recommend its ap-
plication to the purposes of internal improvement,
the difficulties in the way of which have been in-
creased by the late Executive vetoes, refusing to
sanction appropriations for that object.
The Committee, therefore, come to the conclu-
sion that the only, and the least objectionable mode
of disposing of the surplus revenue, is to make an
annual *distribution thereof among the several States
and Territories, including the District of Columbia,*
to continue until the year 1842, which will termi-
nate the existence of the present compromise act,
and leave Congress at liberty to reduce the income
to the actual wants of the Government. The Com-
mittee propose to effect their object by an amend-
ment of the Constitution, giving power to Congress
to make such distribution, which a majority of the
Committee deem not now within the competency
of Congress. For that purpose they report a joint
resolution, and propose to divide the annual sur-
plus revenue into such number of shares as there
are Senators and Representatives, to be divided a-
mong the States in proportion to their representa-
tion, with two shares to each Territory and the
District of Columbia.
The Committee propose, also, the enactment of
a law, for which they report a bill, to regulate the
Deposites of the public money; and the enactment
of one of the bills reported by a Select Committee
in 1826, to regulate the patronage of the Govern-
ment.
After the reading of the report was finished, the
Joint Resolution proposing the distribution of the
surplus revenue, and the two Bills, were severally
presented and read the first time.
Mr. CALHOUN moved that the Joint Resolution be
now read a second time, with the view of making
its consideration the order of the day for a particu-
lar day.
Mr. BENTON objected to its being now read the
second time, and, as it required unanimous consent,
the second reading did not take place.
The bills were read a second time, by general
consent, and, on motion of Mr. CALHOUN, made the
special order for Thursday next.
Mr. POINDEXTER then rose, and from an impres-
sion of the deep importance of the subject, moved
the printing of thirty thousand copies of the Re-
port made to-day, and of the Report of 1826 on the
same subject. He followed his motion with an an-
imated speech on the state of public affairs.
A debate then arose, which lasted until past five
o'clock, when the Senate adjourned after ordering
10,000 copies of Mr. CALHOUN's Report to be print-
ed, and the usual number of Mr. BENTON's Report
of 1826, on the same subject.

Exposure.—A curious exposure, of "offici-
al" fraud and misrepresentation, has been
made. It is known that Mr. Poindexter has
been charged with being under the bias of
pecuniary obligations to the Bank of the U.
States. The Globe, in November last, pub-
lished what it called "an extract of an *offi-
cial letter* of one of the Government Direct-
ors, showing that the Bank did accommodate
Mr. P. in an *extraordinary* manner." Mr.
Poindexter took the proper means to vindi-
cate his character, and, lo! this exposure is
made. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr.
Woodbury, in reply to a call made by Mr.
Clayton (of the Senate) for a copy of the 'of-
ficial letter' above spoken of, says: "I have
the honor to inform you, that among the re-
cords and files in this office, there is no letter
or report from any Director, or from any per-
son who has been a Director, of the Bank of
the United States, which purports to give a-
ny account or statement of the transactions
of the Hon. George Poindexter with the
Bank of the United States."
But the inquiry did not stop at this point.
The President had claimed and exercised the
power of calling on these Directors, for state-
men's of the transactions of the Bank, which
none of his predecessors had supposed they
possessed under the charter of incorporation.
It was therefore thought, that this famous official
letter might have been received by him. For the
purpose of obtaining information from that high
quarter, on this subject, a resolution was adopted
by the Senate, making the necessary call on that
Department of the Government. This resolution
was answered by a message, dated January 13,
1835, from which we extract so much as relates to
the alleged transactions of Senator POINDEXTER
with the Bank: the injunction of secrecy having
been removed.

Extract from the President's Message.

"Under these circumstances, and for the purpose
of preventing misapprehension and injustice, I
think it proper to communicate, herewith, a copy
of the only report made to me by any Director or
Directors of the Bank of the United States appoint-
ed by the Government, since the report of the 19th
of August, 1833, which is already in the possession
of the Senate. It will be perceived that the paper
herewith transmitted contains no information what-
ever as to the discounting of Notes or Bills of Ex-
change for the account and benefit of the member
of the Senate named in the resolution; nor have I
at any time, received from the Government Direc-
tors any report purporting to give any such infor-
mation. ANDREW JACKSON.

The foregoing official communications from the
President and Secretary of the Treasury, exhibit
to the world the most barefaced act of villainy and
turpitude, which could well be imagined.
Alexandria Gazette.

Hardware, Glass and China.

T. J. BARROW & CO.
No. 88, Water Street,
NEW YORK.

ARE NOW RECEIVING an uncommonly great variety of

GOODS,

In the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the Newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES. As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price, and liberality of terms.
Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.
February 6, 1835. 24 8t.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
NO. 20, SOUTH 6TH STREET, (WEST SIDE,)
PHILADELPHIA.

THE PROPRIETOR has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that this splendid MANSION, completed at a great expense, has been elegantly fitted up, and furnished for the accommodation of citizens and travellers.
The saloons have been constructed with particular regard to convenience and splendour; all the apartments are *light, commodious* and *airy.*
The location is *central,* and equal to any in the city, being in the immediate vicinity not only of the courts, but all the places of *public business and pleasure;* and in addition to the many advantages it possesses over any other establishment in the city, *Water Closets* are arranged in every story; the House being replete with other conveniences which will render it a cheerful and comfortable abode to all who may honor it with their patronage.
Especial attention has been given to the *Bar* and *Cellars:* These are abundantly supplied with the best Liquors and the choicest Wines of every description—from humble *Port* to Imperial *Tokay.*
The *Larder* will at all times be kept stocked with all the delicacies and Appician morsels which the season and the market can afford; and no pains will be spared to please the palate of the most fastidious.
The proprietor, duly grateful for the past favours of his Virginia and Southern friends, begs leave to assure them, that every thing will be done to render the time of those agreeable, who may encourage him with their patronage.
DANIEL SAINT.
Philadelphia, Feb. 6. 24-9w.

Blanks
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1835.

The Lyceum.—The second Lecture, by the Rev. Mr. Colton, was delivered on Tues-day evening last, and was well attended and well received. The third has been assign-ed to Dr. James H. Dickson, and fixed for Tuesday evening next.

Mr. Branch's Speech.—The reader will need no recommendation to draw his atten-tion to this interesting speech, which is pub-lished entire in to-day's paper. We have scarcely ever read a speech more worthy of the celebrity it has acquired.
Poor Jesse Speight! It is difficult to de-termine whether he is more an object of pity or contempt. But we trust, that as the peo-ple of his district have "*hope*" to put him in a situation which he has too long disgraced, they will now *help* to put him out again.
Again we say, Poor Jesse Speight!

During the late severe weather, the Cape Fear was frozen over a few miles above this place, so that a passage for a canoe had to be cut through the ice with an axe.

Fire at Blakely.—We regret to learn that the large new Hotel at Blakely, the depot of the Petersburg Rail Road, in Halifax Coun-ty, was burnt to the ground on Thursday evening last. The fire was caused by a de-fect in the chimney. As we have noticed, also, within a few days, the destruction of two dwellings in Norfolk from the same cause, it becomes those who are building to pay particular attention to this matter.

The two Houses of the Massachusetts Le-gislature disagree in the selection of a Sena-tor,—the Senate having given a majority to Mr. J. Q. Adams. The House, on a second ballot, adheres to its nomination of Mr. Da-vis; and so the matter stands.

"*Malcom*" is in type and will appear in our next.

Abuse of the franking privilege.—We are informed by a gentleman of unquestion-ed veracity, that great numbers of the Penn-sylvanian, of the Raleigh Standard, and of the North Carolina Journal, are sent *from Washington,* to a neighboring district in this State, under the frank of the Member of Congress from that district. These pa-pers must first be sent *to Washington,* to this member, (of course franked,) and then forwarded back to people in this State. So much for reform. And so much, too, by way of accounting for the delusions of the people in that district. Almost the only in-formation they get of public matters, is through these one-sided papers, together with the Globe, which is also sent by the same person.

The President of the U. States, accord-ing to uncontradicted statements in the North-ern papers, at the moment of Lawrence's attempt to shoot him, charged Mr. Poindex-ter with having employed him to do so! Mr. P. has addressed a letter to the Presi-dent, respectfully asking if he had made such an assertion. To this no answer has been returned.

New Banks.—A Committee of the Legis-lature of Virginia has reported in favor of es-tablishing a new Bank in Richmond, with a capital of $2,750,000! and branches through-out the State.

Mississippi.—We find it stated in some of the Jackson papers, that the election of Chancellor, which took place recently in Mississippi, resulted in a triumph of the Ad-ministration candidate. This is a mistake. A letter from a friend in Natchez, assures us that Judge Turner, the successful candi-date, was warmly opposed to Jackson, and his competitor, Mr. Foot, as warmly in fa-vor of him. Judge Turner was elected by a large majority. The same letter informs us that in a recent election of Senator in Adams county, (in which Natchez is situat-ed) Judge Quitman (Nullifier) beat Mr. Ellis, the Jackson candidate, 57 votes, though he did not unite all the opposition votes, in consequence of his being a Nulli-fier.

Congress.—In the House of Representa-tives on the 7th, a very interesting debate was elicited by the letters of Mr. Livings-ton, which will be found in another column. Mr. Adams commenced it, by moving the reference of the documents to the Commit-tee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to report forthwith on that part of the Presi-dent's Annual Message relating to the sub-ject. He considered it inconsistent with the interest and honor of the nation to leave the subject longer unacted upon. Now that it was so probable that the French Chambers would do nothing, it had become the impe-rious duty of the House to act on the subject. Let the House be put in possession of the subject, and let them say to the nation and the world, whether they will sustain the Pre-sident in the spirit of the proposition he has made for maintaining the rights, interests, and honor of the country.
He applauded the spirit of the President's recommendation, and was anxious that the House should not shrink from the responsi-bility of sustaining the President. He said the Senate had "dodged the question."
Mr. Archer opposed the motion, declar-ing that he could see nothing in the present aspect of the affair to call for such language as Mr. Adams had used, and that so long as the French King and Cabinet were sincere in their efforts to carry the treaty into ef-fect, he, for one, could not sanction the re-commendation of the President. Mr. Clay-ton followed on the same side.
Mr. Lytle, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Suther-land, Mr. R. M. Johnson and Mr. Stewart, supported Mr. Adams's views of the subject: Mr. Evans of Maine warmly opposed them.
Mr. Cambreling thought all hope of a pa-cific result was extinguished. He censured the Senate for not taking a bolder and firm-er stand; and said, "that for himself, he had been ready, from the first, to respond to the spirit and sentiments of the President's mes-sage, and either to adopt the measure re-commended, or some other which should go to show to the French nation that this Go-vernment was determined to enforce the rights of its citizens.
Mr. Patton, of Va. followed on the same side.
Mr. Everett of Mass. and Mr. Gilmer, of Geo. both spoke decidedly in opposition to the views of Mr. Adams. The House finally refused, by a large majority, to in-struct the committee, but referred the doc-uments, as a matter of course.
The aspect of the debate is decidedly more warlike than we could have expected. The unexpected accession of Mr. Adams to the war party, will go far to strengthen it, and, we fear, may lead to the proposal, if not a-doption, of some unfortunate step in rela-tion to the affair. It is believed that the South will go, almost in a body, against any present action, and that the manufacturing interest will rather favor it.
The nomination of Mr. Taney has not yet been disposed of. The result is doubtful.
The bill to re-organize the Post Office De-partment, has passed the Senate, unani-mously.
The House is engaged upon Mr. Polk's bill to regulate the deposites in the local Banks.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette of Wednesday says—"In consequence of the warlike character of the debate in the House of Representatives on the 7th instant, we understand that the importers of French goods in New York have instructed their a-gents in this city to hold those goods at an advance." This war cry at New York, of which we have other evidences than the a-bove, is, we should hope, a false alarm.
National Intelligencer.

The Richmond Compiler states that there are more than one thousand hands now at work upon the Richmond and Fredericks-burg Rail Road, who are progressing with great spirit in their labors, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

The Postmaster General has appointed Dr. Richard C. Mason, of Virginia, Treasur-er and Chief Clerk of the Post Office Depart-ment, in place of O. B. Brown, resigned.

Allotment of the Superior Court Circuits for 1835.

	SPRING.	AUTUMN.
Edenton,	Judge Donnell,	Judge Settle.
Newbern,	Strange,	Martin.
Raleigh,	Norwood,	Seawell.
Wilmington,	Seawell,	Norwood,
Hillsborough,	Martin,	Strange,
Morganton,	Settle,	Donnell.

Supreme Court.—Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. has been re-appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court; and we understand, that he has associated with him in the discharge of his duties, Wm. H. Battle, Esq. of Frank-lin.—*Raleigh Register.*

Labor-Saving.—The delegates from Maine in the Van Buren Convention pro-posed to be held at Baltimore to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, have been chosen by the Jackson members of the Legislature of that State! This will save *the People* from any part of the *trouble* of the Convention, for which they will be, no doubt, grateful, as becomes them.

THE DONALDSON ACADEMY.
FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: It is very gratifying to see Seminaries of learning springing up and flour-ishing in the various sections of our State.—These little rills, bearing in their course the seminal properties of elemental knowledge, will, ere long, irrigate all the arid spots of our moral wastes, and centre in a stream that shall gladden the heart of every patriot, and raise the standard of education in the State, to which a niggardly policy could never as-pire.
Yes, I verily believe, there is a recupera-tive spirit among the people, which will speedily rouse their representatives to stand forth in the legislative halls, the advocates of science and knowledge, and thus redeem the population from that reproach to which a ne-glected education has so long consigned it.
I was led to these reflections by a visit, the other day, to Donaldson Academy and Manual Labor School, on Hay Mount. The Rev. Mr. Colton (the Principal of the Acad-emy) very politely conducted me through all the apartments of the spacious building, and gave me an opportunity of hearing some of the classes recite. I was struck with the neatness, order and regularity of the whole Institution.—It appeared to me more like a College than a Preparatory School. The main building is commodious and well adapt-ed to the various uses for which it was in-tended; and the rooms are well supplied with stoves, so as to afford a steady and equable temperature throughout. The Laboratory is in the basement story, with brick walls and floor, and well fitted up for lecturing and experiments. I had the pleasure of see-ing a choice philosophical and chemical Ap-paratus, which I understood the Principal had himself selected when in New York. It is quite sufficient to illustrate all the gener-al principles of Natural Philosophy, and for most of the experiments in the science of Chemistry: and I was informed that a course of lectures would be given by the Principal, on each subject; commencing with Chemis-try, on Tuesday evening next.
The Steward's House (seated close by an excellent Spring) is large and convenient, and calculated not only to diet but to lodge a considerable number of Students. The Trustees are now erecting several dormito-ries, which are much needed; and when fin-ished they intend to build more workshops; so as to have the Manual Labor Department better accommodated. Every exertion seems to be put forth, both by the Trustees and the Principal, to make this a first rate Academy; and they have a fair prospect of success. The site is healthy and pleasant. The Prin-cipal is particularly qualified for conducting such an Institution; and he is aided by three efficient teachers. There is also a Superin-tendent of the Manual Labour Department; and there is nothing now wanted but funds to erect a suitable building for the residence of the Principal, and some additional dormito-ries and workshops. It is, as it should be, a desideratum with the Trustees, to keep down the price of education in this School at its present low rates.
I therefore heartily wish the Institution a-bundant success. The present number of Students is 115: and accessions are frequent.
A VISITER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 13, 1835.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 8½ a 10. Beeswax 18 a 19. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 14½ a 15¼. Corn 60 a 65. Flax-seed, $1 25 a 1 30. Flour, 4 75 a 5 25. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4½. Molasses 28 a 30. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 5 a 5½. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 a 30 cts. Bale Rope 10 a 11.

Randolphs & Underhill,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have REMOVED from their old stand, No. 143, Pearl street, to No. 51, Cedar, near William street, where they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,

For sale on liberal terms—and solicit from South-ern Merchants visiting the City, an examination of their stock.
New York. Feb, 1835. 24-6t.

Notice.

THE Schools auxiliary to the Cumberland Coun-ty Sunday School Union, are hereby notified that the Union will hold its annual meeting in the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, on the third Tuesday in March next. Each School is earnestly requested to send a Delegate and a Report. It is desirable that each Report should contain answers to the following Questions, and such other remarks as may be interesting:
What is the name of your School?
How many teachers have you?
How many Scholars?
How many of the Teachers are professors of re-ligion?
How many have made a profession during the past year?
How many of the Scholars are professors of re-ligion?
How many have made a profession during the past year?
Is there a Library attached to your School; if so, of how many volumes does it consist?
Is the 2d Tuesday in each month observed as a concert for prayer?
Is your School discontinued during the Winter months?
H LEETE, *Sec'y.*
February 16, 1835. 24 3w.

LIME.

100 CASKS LIME just received, for sale by
J. G. & J. H. COOK.
February 17, 1835. 24-4w.

FOR RENT,

THE choice of two very convenient dwelling HOUSES, with all necessary out buildings, and a garden spot attached to each.
Apply to E. B. DRAKE.
February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:
5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.
For sale by A. KIMBALL.
February 16, 1835. 24 tf.

To Hire

UNTIL the first of January next, a BLACK WOMAN of middle age, and of good qualifi-cations. Apply at this Office.
February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the stand in the South West corner of Market Square, recently occupied by Mr. Angus McKen-zie, where he intends to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In its several branches, and having withdrawn from the rules agreed upon by the Master Tailors and published in November last, he will in future work at his former prices; and customers may find their own Trimmings if they wish to do so. Those who may favor him with their custom, may depend up-on having their work done in a fashionable and workmanlike manner. And as he is from neces-sity obliged to do a Cash business, he hopes that those who may favor him with their custom will not take it amiss to pay on delivery of their work.
A few Ready Made Clothes
on hand, which will be sold very low for cash.
CANNON CAISON.
Fayetteville, Feb. 16, 1835. 24-3w.

I WISH to sell all or any part of my
REAL ESTATE,
Either in town or country, among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others. If not sold before the first day of March Court, I will offer all for Rent, at the Court House in Fayetteville, with two sets Smith's Tools, Ploughs, Harrow, Carpenter's Tools, and a variety of other articles.
JOHN MURCHISON.
February 16, 1835. 24 6m

TAKEN UP,

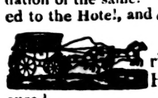
AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 11th inst. a negro boy named JORDAN, who says he belongs to Mr. Covington, of Richmond County, near Rockingham. He is about 18 years old, dark mulatto complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove pro-perty, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96 tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Wilkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY

Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1834 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Wine and Pork.

5 CASKS MALAGA WINE,
5 do Lisbon do,
10 barrels prime New York PORK,
For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL

November 11, 1834. 10 tf.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

I WOULD take a few BOARDERS.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, October, 1834. 8tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70 tf.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE Establishment,

Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. Ca.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING

200 PACKAGES,

WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Hardware & Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Bindings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and very general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome,*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Waters,
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient,)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 13, 1834. 6tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 cerouns Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls Sperm ditto.
For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

50 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
6 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
5 boxes Young Hyson Tea,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes fresh Raisins,
Just received and for sale by

HENRY HORN.

December 15, 1834. 15tf

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JARVIS B BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, LOUIS D HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C. BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20-ft

Negroes wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age. For information apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19-tf.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

Silks, Cassimeres, &c.

JUST received by the latest arrivals, a fresh supply of

Blue, grey, drab & Lavender colored Cassimeres,
Do do do do Sattinetts,
Levantine and Sarsnet Silks,
Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rivas, do and black Gros de Naps,
India Satins and Italian Lustrings,
French Crapes and Black Sinchews,
Superior blue and black Silk Velvet Vesting,
Do black Satin and Silk do,
Fine and common Bombazines,
Superior Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Do Bombazine and Velvet Stocks,
Do black and scarlet Merino 3-4, 4-4, 5 4, 10-4 Scarfs, Shawls and Hd'kfs, price $2 to $20,
Real Shell Tuck and Side Combs, ass'td sizes,
150 Tuscan and Leghorn Hats, very low price,
Goat Hair Camlet. Band Boxes,
Best Italian sewing and patent Thread.

Also, on hand,

Gentlemen's drab and steel mixt Over Coats and Camlet Cloaks, of fashionable make and good quality,
Ladies' Merino do do.

E. B. DRAKE.

Market Square.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1834 11tf

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 d's. Blown do.,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do. do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf.

NEW STORE AND CHEAP GOODS.

WINSHIP S. POE,

Person street, nearly opposite the new Cape Fear Bank,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening, a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods.

As it would occupy every portion of the newspaper sheet to enumerate the different articles of which his assortment is composed, he will be content to enumerate a few, and invite the citizen, the farmer, mechanic and stranger, to call and they may see (for seeing is the naked truth) an assortment as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest;—among which are the following:

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6 4 English and French Merino,
Circassians, Goats Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, English and American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss, Plain and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina, BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Silks,
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chale Handkerchiefs,
Crape, Hernan, Cassimere & Paris fancy do,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Gauze Ribbons, new style, wide and narrow,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Bobinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks, &c.

Together with a general assortment of

Hats and Caps,

BOOTS and SHOES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

of all descriptions. Also, a large assortment of

Crockery, China and Glass Ware.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call and you can be shown almost any imaginable article in our line, of every variety of color, style, pattern, quality, price and material, whether for comfort, convenience or ornament.

November 17, 1834. 11*tf.*

To Owners of Slaves.

A PLANTER from the South wishes to buy, for *his own exclusive service,* from 30 to 100 slaves, in families He would prefer purchasing from one or more large slave holders, who might be disposed to sell out their entire stock, at the following rates, viz: *one third Cash,* and the balance in *one, two or three* instalments, negotiable paper or acceptances in New Orleans or New York to be given, and the security in all respects, ample and satisfactory. He will be prepared to treat for such a purchase, in all the months of January or February; and will receive the Negroes when the contract is made, or in the Summer or Fall, at the option of the vendor.

Letters, (post paid,) with description of the Negroes, may be addressed to his agent.

H. P. CAVENDISH.

Richmond, Va. Jan. 17. 20-6w.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

New Store AND NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, Esq. in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls. N. O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs. Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liver straits,)

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact. C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large ALMANAC for the year 1835, nicely trimmed. C. J. O.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1834. §3-*tf* §

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

LIME.

22 Casks Thomaston LIME,
For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. 6*tf.*

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

Copartnership Formed.

THE Subscribers have this day associated themselves together in this place, under the firm of

LaCOSTE & McKAY,

For the purpose of transacting a *Wholesale and Retail Business* in all the *Staple* and *Leading* articles adapted to this market.

It being our intention to sell exclusively for *Cash* or negociable paper at 60 or 90 days, we are determined to sell GOODS *as low* as they can be bought in any country town in South or North Carolina.

AUG'S P. LaCOSTE,
DONALD L. McKAY.

Cheraw, S C., Jan. 1, 1835. 21 4t.

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscribers, with a view of commencing the ensuing season with an entire *New Stock of Goods,* offer their present *Large and Valuable Stock* at very *reduced rates,* at *wholesale or retail*.—Country Merchants, Planters and others, wishing to lay in supplies, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

LaCOSTE & McKAY.

Cheraw, Jan. 20, 1835 21 4t.

UNIVERSITY HOTEL.

CHAPEL HILL.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at Chapel Hill, the scite of the University of N. C. He has taken the Buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watts' Hotel, and has erected large and commodious Stables, which will be attended by a faithful Ostler, and plentifully supplied with Provender.

He hopes that the *travelling* public will give him a call, and assures them that every exertion will be made by him to please, as well as to *accommodate.*

I. C. PATRIDGE.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Rebecca Ann Smith vs. Richard Smith. } Petition for Divorce.

ON motion, ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, for the defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte

A true copy from the Minutes.

12- ABSALOM POWELL, C. S C.

Taken up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 12th instant, a negro boy about 15 years of age named Lewis, who says he belongs to the wife of Maurice Waddill of Moore County, said boy was heretofore apprehended and committed as a runaway to this Jail where he remained about 12 months, and from which he broke custody, and has continued since a runaway. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him out of custody, or he will be sold according to Law.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailor.*

December 13, 1834 15-tf.

Just received and for sale,

IN addition to my former stock, one hundred casks of Thomastown LIME, all fresh and unslacked; also a few casks of best calcined PLASTER PARIS, low for cash only.

N B. I will keep constantly on hand, a large supply of the above articles at all times. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

December 17, 1835 20tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

Sheriff's Sales for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the County, Jury, Poor and State Taxes for the year 1833 and costs.

	Taxes.
1 lot Campbellton listed by Louis D. Henry for John G. Coster, val. $100,	38
1 do south side of Hay street, val. $100,	38
25 acres joins Mrs. Gee, listed by Elizabeth Huzza, val. $40,	15
1 lot Ann street, listed by Elizabeth Hogg, val. $100,	38
1 do near Arsenal, do by do do, do $50,	19
1 do Cool Spring street, do by Isaac Jackson, val $300,	$1 14
1 do North street, do by James Kervin, val. $200,	76
200 acres Sandy Creek, do by Shepherd Seawell, $75 with 2 polls,	$1 69
1 lot on Green street, by James Smith, val. $350,	$1 71
1 do opposite Thomas C. Blake, by Sarah West, val. $100,	38
The following is unlisted:	
1 lot opposite Jail, Grove street, as the property of Sarah Alves, val. $100,	38
1 do Hillsborough street, by Zachariah Artis, $75 and 2 polls,	$1 69
1 do Wilmington Road, by Kedar Bryant, val. $200,	76
1 do Green street, joins Mrs. Bowen, by Francis Bowen, val. $400,	$1 52
100 acres east side of Cape Fear, by Daniel Burnet, $100,	38
1 lot south side of Hay street, joins Ingram, as the property of Jesse Birdsall, val. $200,	76
1 do Maiden Lane, as the property of the heirs of Council, val. $200,	76
2 do west side of North street, as the property of Alice Hacket, val. $250,	95
1 do Ann street, do do do of Ann Jenkins, val. $150,	57
1 do Green street, do do do of Edw'd Jones, val. $200,	76
1 do Moore street, do do do of James Kennedy, $100 and 1 poll,	$1 08
3 do on do do and elsewhere, do do do of Samuel Maxwell, val. $400,	$1 50
2 do Hay Mount, do do of William Nichols, val. $600,	$2 28
1 do joins Kyle's and Seawell's residence, as the property of Hannah Williams and 1 poll,	1 08
2 do on both sides of North street, as the property of Dyer and Love, val. $50,	19

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff.*

January 19, 1835. 20-ts

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

Blanks for sale at the Book Store.

Cape Fear Bank Stock wanted.

THE usual price will be paid in cash for Cape Fear Bank Stock. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hair.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Canisters,
Chocolate, &c.

—*IN STORE*—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

32,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
8 bbls Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipe,
12 doz. bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pr
Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Com
Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Sting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Gar Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines Swivels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Grist Mills, together with a number of other articles numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings or other Property in this place and in the vicinity at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Application (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of Goods with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee

October 20, 1834.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a Fresh and General supply of the following Articles, viz.

Soft Shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts,
English Walnuts,
Filberts,
Prunes,
Bunch Raisins,
Currants,
Rock and Rose Candies,
Hoarhound & Ginger do,
Lemon & Peppermint do
Barley, Sugar & Cinnamon do,
Liquorice Ball,
Sugar Almonds,
Peppermint Drops,
Lozenges,
Large and small Sugar Plums,
Colored & white Scotch Caraway,
Cinnamon Comfits,
Perfect Love, Noyeau & Peppermint Cordials,
Madeira & Port Wines,
Cognac Brandy and Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin,
Lime Juice and Essence of Peppermint,
Rose and Cologne Water
Oil Lemon,
Oil Peppermint,
Oil Cinnamon,
Butter Crackers,
Jamison's Water do.
Mustard and Salt Peter
Pepper and Alspice,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs
Indigo and Alum,
Race & Ground Ginger
Scotch Barley,
Loaf Sugar & Tea, ass'd
Coffee & Brown Sugar
Cheese,
Hair Powders,
Seidlitz & Soda Powders
Rose and Transparent Soaps,
Common do.
Superior Spanish Cigars
Lorillard Snuff,
Scotch do.
Superior Maccoboy do.
Glauber & Epsom Salts
Bateman's Drops,
Cream Tartar,
Camphor & British Oil.

A General Assortment of

TOYS.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by Wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The Assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the Articles usually kept in his line. Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per lb. Retail 40 cents.

December 1*st*, 1834. 13tf.

GALES'S

ALMANACK,

For 1835,

for sale by E. J. HALE.